

Herald Tribune

EEC Overrides U.K. Veto on Prices

British Call Unprecedented Rebuff 'Change in Rules'

BRUSSELS — Britain was plunged into an unprecedented crisis in its relations with its partners in the European Economic Community Tuesday after EEC governments decided to push through farm price increases in the face of British opposition.

After agriculture ministers from seven governments cast the unprecedented vote here to overturn a British veto on the 1982-83 farm price increases, Britain announced that the basis of its nine-year membership in the EEC had been altered.

"They have changed the rules of the game," British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker said after emerging from what was described as an acrimonious meeting. "I regard this as a very sad and damaging day in the EEC's history."

According to those attending the meetings, Mr. Walker had heated exchanges with many of his colleagues as seven ministers agreed to force through price increases averaging 10.5 per cent.

The end of a 16-year tradition imposed by France giving each country the right to veto important decisions will prompt a major review of Britain's relations with the continent, Mr. Walker said. In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the vote was without precedent and would raise serious issues.

Denmark and Greece joined Britain in refusing to participate in the voting, arguing that member states must retain their right of veto.

In a bitter attack on the French and West German farm ministers, Edith Cresson and Josef Eril, Mr. Walker said it was an impetuous decision which on reflection the majority of ministers would come to regret.

Mr. Walker refused to be drawn out on sanctions. A senior British official, however, in response to speculation that his government would withhold cash from the EEC or even temporarily withdraw from EEC business, said "all the options are open." A Cabinet meeting on Thursday will discuss the way the terms of membership have been renegotiated, the official said.

British officials were saying privately that they could adopt the same empty chair strategy used by France when it withdrew from EEC affairs for six months in the 1960s. It was that crisis that prompted the so-called Luxembourg compromise giving each of the EEC members the right of veto in decisions in which they considered vital national interests were at stake.

But Mr. Walker's position brought an equally tough stance from West Germany, France and Italy, all of which defended the decision to vote down Britain. Mr. Eril accused Mr. Walker of cynicism in trying to block the farm price rises until it secured the EEC budget rebates it is demanding.

The dispute over Britain's demands for hefty cash rebates on its payments to the EEC budget — which prompted the British veto on farm prices in the first place — remains unresolved. Foreign ministers are due to make a renewed attempt to settle the issue at a meeting early next week.

In the long term, Britain would like the EEC budget reformed, cutting farm spending and developing other policies so that it gets more back from the EEC budget. This, it says, would end its repeated and fiercely contested demands for budget rebates that have plagued EEC business for the past three years.

Acrimonious Exchange

Mrs. Cresson and Giuseppe Barotolomeo of Italy denied that the community's 16-year-old tradition of decisions on the basis of unanimity had been destroyed. This prompted Mr. Walker to describe their attitude as "incoherent and ridiculous," observers said.

In a prepared statement to the farm ministers, Mrs. Cresson said that France still adheres to the principle that every member state could block decisions that affected vital national interests, but it was never the object to allow countries to paralyze the institutions of the community.

Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands never agreed to the unanimity rule and so were happy to see it abandoned, diplomats said. Diplomats said that Greece and Denmark, which also opposed the vote, would also be undertaking a major review, although their reaction is unlikely to be as violent as Britain's.

One possible way out of the EEC's constitutional crisis was contained in a plan recently put forward by West Germany and Italy. The proposals set out a new kind of Luxembourg compromise in which member countries would have the right of veto provided they stated in writing the national interests threatened by a particular decision.

EEC foreign ministers are to discuss the plan at a meeting here next week.

The package voted Tuesday included the following percentage increases in guaranteed prices paid to farmers for major products: milk 10.5, wine 11, butter 10, olive oil 11, beef 11, cotton 13, pork and lamb 10.5, cheese 11.3 to 12, cereals 8.5, rice 12, fruit and vegetables 8 to 11 and sugar 9.5.



British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker discussing the adverse EEC vote with reporters.

British Fleet Said to Prepare for Battle

U.K. Assault Is Expected This Week If Peace Talks at UN End in Failure

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — Britain's battle fleet has begun to move into assault formation in the South Atlantic, informed military sources reported Tuesday night.

The sources said that Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the task force commander, was gathering his ships into one group, with the amphibious assault ships Fearless and Intrepid and smaller logistical landing craft positioned for an attack on the Falkland Islands. Once the maneuver has been completed, the British force will be prepared to launch a large- or small-scale invasion if the word is given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Answering questions Tuesday afternoon in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher said she expected a reply from Argentina "within a day or so" to what is described in official circles here as a "take-it-or-leave-it" formulation of the British position. It was passed to the Argentines on Monday by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations' secretary-general, to whom it had been outlined by Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's delegate to the United Nations.

"We cannot go on prevaricating," the prime minister said. "Argentina is trying to spin out negotiations. No military action can be held up in any way. To do so would be to give notice to the dictator." — Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the Argentine president.

'Very Merciful'

Mrs. Thatcher granted an impassioned request from the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Michael Foot, for a sixth emergency debate on the Falklands later this week. But she dismissed as constitutionally and practically unacceptable his demand that the house be given a chance to judge the Argentine response to Britain's negotiating terms well before any new military action was ordered.

The prime minister expressed confidence that the Commons "would not flinch from a settlement by force" of the Falklands dispute.

When a Labor Member of Parliament last night, Mrs. Thatcher might seek a face-to-face meeting with Gen. Galtieri in a last-ditch attempt to avoid full-scale armed conflict with Argentina, she replied: "I'm a very merciful person. The answer is no, Sir."

Senior government officials made it clear that, from the British point of view, the biggest problem in the search for a peaceful settlement was not specific issues but

the Cabinet's general lack of faith in the good will and honesty of the Argentine junta. Mrs. Thatcher was said to doubt whether any undertaking by the junta could be safely relied upon.

She alluded to this feeling in the House, remarking that in six weeks of negotiation there had been no sign of Argentine willingness to conform with the requirements of UN Resolution 502, which called upon Buenos Aires to pull its troops out of the islands, which they seized after 149 years of British rule on April 2.

The Cabinet met Tuesday morning in an emergency session, following a 90-minute meeting of the inner war Cabinet. Mrs. Thatcher and her ministers were reported to have reviewed such matters as the British order of battle, the weather in the South Atlantic and other factors that would influence the timing of any move to oust the Argentines. The emphasis, participants said, was entirely on the military side.

"Atmosphere of Cynicism" "The whole atmosphere is one of cynicism," a Thatcher aide asserted. "An invasion would be ordered, he added, "when we are ready."

A few analysts suggested that Mrs. Thatcher's public comments and the private amplifications by her aides constituted part of a war of nerves designed to force the Argentines to give ground in the peace talks in New York. They compared what they described as her tactics of "brinkmanship" to those of the Argentine air force commander, Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, who Tuesday threatened a large-scale air attack on the British fleet by his big force of land-based jet fighter-bombers.

For the second day running, there were no reports of significant military action. The Ministry of Defense said that a Sea King helicopter had ditched in the sea after a mechanical failure. The crew was said to have survived without injury.

There were suspicions, however, that the ministry was withholding information on the fleet's activities and refusing to clear dispatches of correspondents on the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible. Mrs. Thatcher increased such speculation when she said, without explanation, that while awaiting further developments at the United Nations, "we are meanwhile increasing the military pressure on the Argentines."

The ministry had no comment on the reports of Adm. Woodward's deployment of its ships. It almost never confirms such moves.



British troops raise flags on South Georgia Island, recaptured in April, in photo released this week by the Defense Ministry.

2 Defections Threaten Israel Ruling Coalition

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud coalition was put in serious jeopardy Tuesday as two of its members defected to the opposition Labor Party on the eve of a crucial parliamentary vote of no confidence.

While it was far from certain that the defections would bring down the Begin government Wednesday, the shifts put the Likud coalition on even shakier ground and increased the likelihood of early national elections.

Despite desperate eleventh-hour attempts by Likud leaders to keep them in line, Knesset members Amnon Linn and Yitzhak Peretz quit over the party's failure to back them for political jobs and said they would vote against the government in Wednesday's no-confidence test.

If the opposition is joined by the three members of the rightist Tehiya (Renaissance) Party and the two-member Telem Party, both of which have expressed dissatisfaction with the government, Mr. Begin's coalition will almost certainly collapse and the prime minister will be forced to resign. In that event, and if the Likud and the Labor alignment are each unable to form a new government, a national election will be held in Israel.

It was not clear Tuesday night how the two swing parties would vote in Wednesday's no-confidence test, although Yuval Neeman, leader of the Tehiya Party, said the trend in his party is to force the collapse of the government. The Tehiya Party, which was formed by ultranationalist opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, still is upset over the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the Sinai peninsula last month.

Leaders of the Telem Party said they were undecided how to vote Wednesday. Labor Party Knesset members were cautious about predicting defeat for the Begin government. They noted that the Tehiya Party is anxious for an opportunity to

broaden its base in a new election but is not eager to bring down the government if there is any likelihood that the Labor Party could form a government without going to a national election.

One Labor Knesset member, Gad Yacobi, said, "I don't think we'll win Wednesday, but the steamroller has begun to move." He said further defections from Likud — most likely from the liberal faction of the party — would inevitably result in an unraveling of the coalition.

With Tuesday's defections, the Labor alignment has 50 votes in the 120-member parliament and can count on four votes of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Communist) Party and two votes of the centrist Shinui Party. Five votes from Tehiya and Telem parties would give the opposition a total of 61 votes, or enough to bring down the government.

The Likud bloc now has 46 Knesset seats, and can count on six more votes from its National Religious Party partner, four from the Agudat Israel Party and three from the Tami Party, giving the coalition only 59 votes.

If the two-member Telem Party, formed by the late Moshe Dayan in last year's election, abstains, the no-confidence motion would end in a 59-59 deadlock and Mr. Begin would not be forced to resign. If Telem voted with the government, the Likud would squeak by with a one-vote majority.

Compounding Mr. Begin's problems, Avraham Melamed, a National Religious Party Knesset member, said that if his vote is needed to break a tie, he will vote against the government.

Reaganomics May Dominate Versailles Talks

Deficits, High Interest Rates Continue to Worry Allies

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON — Whenever anyone used to ask how soon he would be making his first major overseas trip, President Reagan had a standard semi-facetious reply. Traditionally, he said, American presidents travel abroad to escape their political headaches at home, and he hoped not to be compelled in that way.

But the nine-day European trip that Mr. Reagan plans in a little more than two weeks, his first extensive visit overseas as president, will hardly serve as a relief from the currents of political and economic dissatisfaction facing him in the United States.

At the economic summit at Versailles from June 4 to 6, in fact, many of the leaders of the six other major industrial nations of the West are likely to be as skeptical as many members of Congress over the deficits, high interest rates and the sluggish economic projections in the United States plaguing the administration all year.

"Our task is to try to harmonize our objectives so that we help rather than hinder each other,"

President Francois Mitterrand of France, the summit host, said last March after meeting with Mr. Reagan. He did not have to add that his own efforts to stimulate the French economy had been undercut by American interest rates.

Slightly Lower Rates

At a subsequent press conference, the French leader warned that "we must achieve an improvement" in interest rates before or during the summit. Although rates have come down somewhat since those comments, it may not be enough to satisfy Mr. Mitterrand and other European leaders.

Indeed, even as Reagan has been nussling with Congress on his budget in recent weeks, his aides have been quietly preparing a strategy to seek the confidence of the allies by using the same argument that his program must be given a chance to work — and that given the chance, it will lead to economic recovery and lower interest rates in the second half of this year.

At the 1981 economic summit in Ottawa, participants said, the president ably defused questions about Reaganomics by appealing for pa-

tience and offering a mixture of charm, humor and confidence in his own convictions. But just as that blend has worn a bit thin at home, so Mr. Reagan's aides fear it may prove less persuasive abroad this year.

The high interest rates threatening economic recovery in the United States, after all, also jeopardize recovery in Canada and Europe. Along with the controversy over a growing trend toward trade protectionism, the nagging issue of interest rates is seen by summit planners as the biggest threat, in turn, to the harmony of the summit itself. This is because the Europeans, like many U.S. economists, see Mr. Reagan's projected budget deficits as the biggest spur to high interest rates.

Informal Meetings

"I'd be very surprised if there weren't some discussion of American deficits at the formal sessions, or more likely outside them in the informal meetings," said Henry Owen, who was President Jimmy Carter's personal representative to the annual economic summit.

"But the discussions will be pol-

ite, muted and not calculated to give offense," Mr. Owen added. "Summit participants don't like to appear to be meddling in each other's affairs, and so the main emphasis is likely to be on getting interest rates down, not on how it's done."

The president's plans to assuage the allies received a major boost earlier this month, when negotiations with Congress failed to achieve the goal of a bipartisan accord to lower the federal deficit in the next three years. Administration officials now hope that Mr. Reagan will travel to the summit with a sense of momentum toward his program on Capitol Hill, so that he can say to the allies that deficits will be under control soon.

"There's no question that Europe, Japan and Canada would feel much more confidence about the future if the budget issue can be resolved here," said Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, and the lead staff planner for the summit.

The Versailles summit will be the eighth such annual conference

Brezhnev Accepts Offer Of U.S. Weapons Talks

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev called Tuesday for a nuclear "freeze," declaring readiness to reach an accord with the United States that would either ban or severely restrict the development of all new types of strategic armaments.

Accepting President Reagan's proposal to resume strategic talks, Mr. Brezhnev said the freeze could be achieved "now, as soon as the talks begin," and that it would "facilitate" progress toward an eventual "radical limitation and reduction" of nuclear weapons.

Speech Televised

But while he welcomed Mr. Reagan's proposal as a "step in the right direction," the Soviet leader warned that the "essence" of Mr. Reagan's approach to arms control was "absolutely unilateral in nature" and "directly prejudicing" Soviet security interests.

[A White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the Reagan administration welcomed Mr. Brezhnev's willingness to negotiate strategic arms cuts but repeated U.S. opposition to a freeze on nuclear arms. Reuters reported from Washington.]

Without giving a detailed counterproposal, Mr. Brezhnev declared in a nationally televised speech that "it is necessary to preserve everything positive" that had been achieved in earlier Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks.

The new talks, he added, "do not start from scratch but a good deal of far-from-useless work has already been done. This should not be overlooked."

The remark was interpreted by Western diplomatic analysts here as a clear indication that the Russians consider the 1979 Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement as the basic framework for the future negotiations although they do not expect its ratification by Congress.

The insistence on preserving "everything positive" in that accord was interpreted as an indication that there was some room for compromise with the Reagan administration, possibly involving some part of the president's proposal.

The 75-year-old Soviet leader appeared to have fully recovered from his recent illness. Addressing the opening session of a Young Communist League congress, he spoke forcefully and seemed far

more vigorous than only two weeks ago.

The basic thrust of his response to Mr. Reagan's May 9 speech suggested skepticism about U.S. intentions. But Mr. Brezhnev used the opportunity to seize the initiative by adopting the "freeze" proposals of anti-nuclear groups in the United States and Western Europe and presenting it as his own plan.

'Strategic Armaments'

He said "it was very important to effectively block all the channels for the continuation of the strategic arms race in any form and this means that the development of new types of strategic weapons should be either banned or restricted to the utmost" by agreements.

"We would be prepared to reach agreement that the strategic armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States are frozen already now, as soon as the talks begin. Frozen quantitatively. And that their modernization is limited to the utmost," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev for the first time hinted openly that he was prepared to negotiate reductions of intermediate nuclear missiles with China.

Negotiations in Geneva GENEVA (NYT) — The chief negotiators of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe returned here Tuesday after a two-month recess. The first session of talks is expected to begin Thursday.

INSIDE

MOON GUILTY — A federal jury in New York found the Rev. Sun Myung Moon guilty of conspiracy to evade taxes on about \$162,000 in personal income for the years 1973 through 1975. Page 2.

TAIWAN ARMS — The United States has told China it does not expect to sell arms to Taiwan indefinitely, in what senior foreign diplomats described Tuesday as a major shift of U.S. flexibility. Page 6.

ALCOHOLISM — Among younger women in the United States, alcoholism has risen sharply in the last decade and may affect many women's lives even more negatively than men's, a survey shows. Page 5.

WORLD BRIEFS

Syria Rejects Charges in Paris Blast

PARIS — The Syrian Embassy Tuesday rejected accusations that Damascus was responsible for the terrorist bomb explosion off the Champs Elysees April 22 in which one person was killed and 63 were injured.

The embassy statement appeared directed against Walid Abou Zahr, publisher of the Lebanese, anti-Syrian weekly Al Watan al Arabi. He was quoted Monday as saying that he had evidence linking Syria to the bomb explosion carried outside his newspaper's offices.

The embassy said that "At a time when one thought that reason and common sense would win over and would make it clear that Syria could in no way be involved in the rue Marbeuf attack, the same persons who had been throwing around untruth and unbelievable information are again getting hysterical."

Spanish-U.S. Treaty Talks Falter

MADRID — Last-minute difficulties over a new defense treaty between Spain and the United States have forced U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to cancel a scheduled visit here Tuesday, spokesmen for both governments said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to give details of the difficulties but denied press reports that quoted sources close to the negotiations as saying the problems centered on U.S. use of the bases for operations with which Spain might not agree. Both sides are trying to produce agreement by Friday, when an extension to the present treaty expires. The treaty was last renewed in 1976.

Defense Rests in Spain's Coup Trial

MADRID — Spain's military trial of 32 officers and a civilian accused of staging an abortive coup last year entered its final stage Tuesday as defense lawyers concluded their case.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday but the verdicts and possible sentences are not expected until the end of this month or early in next month. The prosecution has demanded sentences of 30 years in prison on charges of military rebellion for Lt. Col. Jaime Milans del Bosch, Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn and Lt. Col. Antonio Tegner Molina, who commanded the Civil Guards who stormed the Madrid parliament Feb. 23 last year. Lesser sentences are being sought for the other accused.

Defense lawyers have either denied that their clients plotted a coup or argued that they believed the operation had tacit support from King Juan Carlos I. In the case of junior officers, they have argued that their clients were obeying orders. The coup attempt failed when the king disowned and denounced it.

Iranians Protected in U.S. Case

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Tuesday supported the State Department's refusal to tell a newspaper whether two prominent Iranians held U.S. passports.

The Washington Post made the request under the Freedom of Information Act in September, 1979, when Iran was in revolutionary ferment. The State Department refused on grounds that anti-American feeling there could endanger the lives of Iranians known to hold U.S. passports.

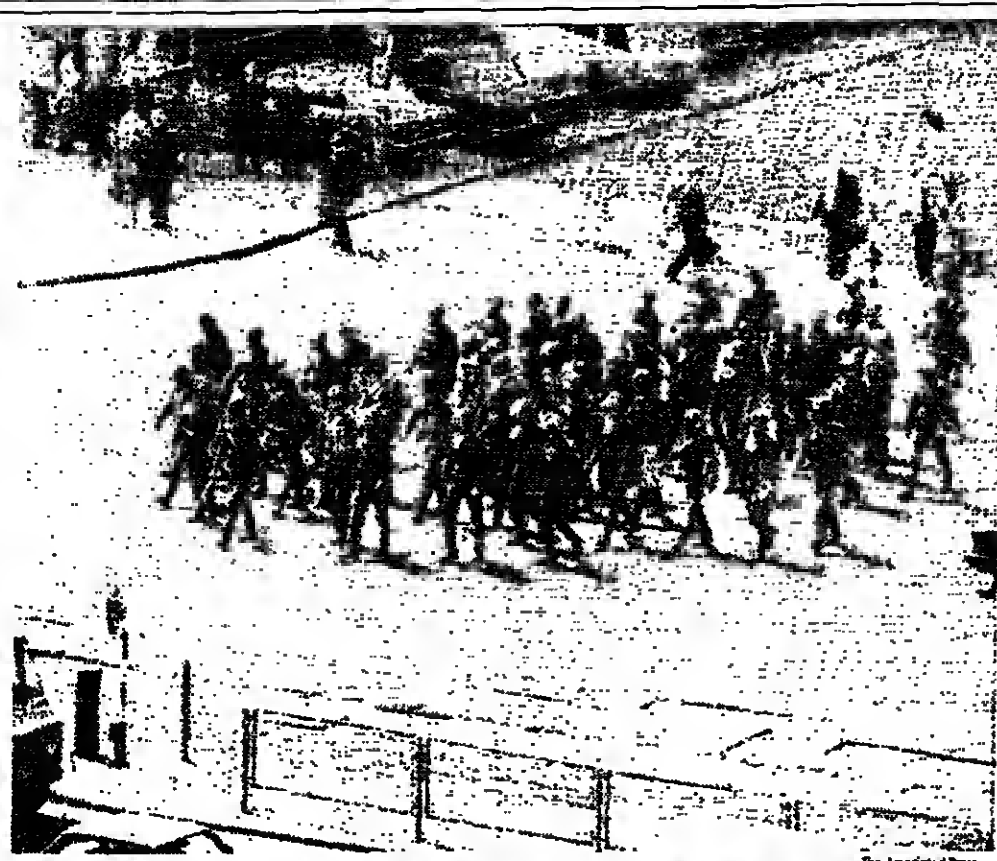
The Post requested State Department documents indicating whether the Iranians Ali Behzadnia and Ibrahim Yazdi, held valid U.S. passports. Mr. Yazdi had been foreign minister under Mehdi Bazargan, who headed the provisional government formed after the shah's regime collapsed. Mr. Behzadnia had held a high post in the Ministry of National Guidance.

Chinese Floods Begin to Subside

HONG KONG — Last week's floods to the north and west of Canton have begun to subside, leaving at least 430 dead, 1.1 million homeless and 750,000 acres of farmland inundated, the Chinese news agency reported Tuesday.

The torrent also washed away 25,000 tons of stored food, destroyed 114 reservoirs, damaged 136 small power stations and wrecked 248 bridges. Most of the deaths were caused by collapsing houses in the Shaoguan area, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Canton, and in Zhaoqing prefecture, about 50 miles west of the provincial capital.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



POLISH PATROL — In a photograph made May 12, riot police patrol central Warsaw for the second consecutive day as farmers celebrated the first anniversary of Rural Solidarity.

U.S. Jury Finds Rev. Moon Guilty Of Avoiding Taxes on \$162,000

By Paul Scrafani

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A federal court jury here Tuesday found the Rev. Sun Myung Moon guilty of conspiracy to evade taxes on about \$162,000 in personal income and of filing false returns for the years 1973 through 1975.

Mr. Moon, the 62-year-old evangelist and businessman, who built his worldwide Unification Church into a multimillion-dollar organization, displayed no emotion as the verdict was read. He could be sentenced to a prison term of 14 years.

The jury of 10 women and two men delivered the verdict in U.S. District Court in Manhattan after deliberating for nearly four days following a six-week trial.

Takeru Kamiyama, 40, a top aide and co-defendant, was convicted of aiding in the tax evasion conspiracy and of 10 substantive charges involving obstruction of justice through lying and submission of false documents to block the tax investigation.

The conspiracy stems from about \$112,000 in interest earned on \$1.6 million in deposits at the Chase Manhattan Bank in accounts under Mr. Moon's name

and from \$50,000 worth of corporate shares Mr. Moon received without paying for them and failing to declare them as taxable.

The government maintained that the assets were Mr. Moon's personally and he failed to declare them. The defense unsuccessfully sought to establish that the assets, although in Mr. Moon's name, belonged to the church.

Until Tuesday's verdict, Mr. Moon and his followers had won a series of court victories, the most recent of which was a unanimous state ruling declaring the Unification Church to be a genuine religious organization entitled to tax exemption.

Before that, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a Southampton ordinance that barred Moon followers from door-to-door soliciting. The high court also ruled in another case that a church member could sue under federal civil rights law for being kidnapped by "deprogrammers."

The Unification Church is best known for its youthful followers, nicknamed Moonies, who seek converts on city streets. Parents of some Moonies claim that they were brainwashed and lured into the Moon camp. There have been

kidnappings of some followers by parents who sought to have them "deprogrammed."

The church claims three million members throughout the world, 30,000 of them in the United States. It has invested money in a variety of ventures, including a fishing fleet in Gloucester, Mass., and property in New York City and suburban areas.

When the trial opened April 1, prosecutor Martin F. Zimmerman declared that the case was about taxes and fraud. He said Mr. Moon tried to hide \$112,000 in interest on \$1.6 million deposited in personal accounts in 1973, 1974 and 1975.

He said an additional \$50,000 on which taxes were evaded were earned in 1973 when Mr. Moon formed an import-export company and subscribed to \$50,000 worth of its stock, for which the church paid.

A prosecution witness, Michael Y. Warden, a former church member, testified that when he asked whether money from accounts in Mr. Moon's name could be used for a church project, he was told: "That's father's money. That is not accessible."

British Urge Pope Not to Cancel Trip

U.K. Catholic Leaders Carry Pleas to Pontiff

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Roman Catholic Church leaders here are making an impassioned plea to Pope John Paul II not to cancel his scheduled visit to Britain at the end of this month because of the Falkland Islands war.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also said Monday night in a radio interview that she hoped "very, very much" the pope would still come to Britain. "So many people are looking forward to it," she said. "So many people have made endless effort to see him and to organize things for him."

Church leaders fear the pope will decide this week to cancel the six-day visit from May 28 through June 2 unless there is an unexpected breakthrough in negotiations at the United Nations for a diplomatic settlement. As sporadic combat continued in the South Atlantic and a British counter-invasion of the Falklands appeared imminent, the pope said Sunday at the Vatican that "the context [of the visit] can only be one of peace and serenity."

In a last-minute attempt to change his mind, the archbishops of Liverpool and Glasgow were sent to Rome Monday to argue that the pope could still come to Britain if he also announced he would visit Argentina as soon as possible, according to Cardinal Basil Hume, Catholic primate for England and Wales. They were received by the pope Tuesday.

Movement Toward Unity

Cardinal Hume said the archbishops also hope to impress the pope with "the degree of disappointment" among all Britons about the prospect of cancellation of the first papal visit to Britain since King Henry VIII broke with Rome in the 16th century. The visit had been envisioned by both Catholic and Anglican church leaders as an important symbol of their growing movement toward Christian unity.

A Gallup poll published in Sunday's editions of the Sunday Telegraph showed that two of three Britons want the pope's visit here to go ahead as scheduled. Those favoring continuation of the visit included 77 percent of the Catholics polled and 62 percent of Church of England members. Catholics represent about 10 percent of the population.

Cardinal Hume told a group of American reporters here Monday that this desire also has been reflected in heavy mail received by him, other church leaders, Catholic publications and Britain's national newspapers. He said Catholics who have been preparing for the visit for two years will feel "great frustration" if it is canceled.

Pointing out that they blame Argentina for causing the hostilities that may be the cause of a cancellation of the papal visit, Cardinal Hume said, "They feel if the pope doesn't come, that he is punishing English Catholics."

Mission to Vatican

"I find myself torn," said Cardinal Hume, who spent four hours at the Vatican last Monday trying to persuade the pope to make the visit. "On balance, I believe the pope should come. This is a pastoral visit. That is what many Catholics say — this is a pastoral visit that should not be canceled for political reasons."

Catholic church sources here said they believe the pope is being advised to stay away from Britain by aides in the Vatican who are in close contact with the church in South America.

Cardinal Hume said he doubted that British bishops would try to rescind the papal visit because of money problems. More than \$14 million has been spent on the visit so far, and about \$5 million is not covered by insurance if it is canceled. Church leaders said it would be difficult to raise all that money again and impossible to obtain insurance for another visit.

Mao to Be Tried for Attack

LISBON (UPI) — Juan Fernandez Krohn, 32, will stand trial on charges of trying to murder the pope, but the proceedings may not begin for as long as six months, police said Monday.

Guinea Bissau Cabinet Shuffled by President

LISBON — Guinea Bissau's President Joao Bernardo Vieira has taken over the armed forces and interior ministries in a major cabinet shuffle. Portuguese state radio reported Tuesday.

Victor Saude Maria, until now vice president of the Council of the Revolution and foreign affairs minister, becomes premier, a post vacant since President Vieira seized power in a 1980 coup and ended plans for unity with the Cape Verde Islands. Samba Lamine Mane was named foreign affairs minister.

Weapons May Be Key To Tactics of British In Falklands Dispute

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

LONDON — British tactics in what senior officers regard as the critical week of the Falkland Islands operation will be dictated as much by weapons, both Argentine and British, as any other military factor.

NATO analysts deduce from this that further British attacks, which they expect to range from more commando descents on isolated Argentine positions on both

East and West Falkland to a major landing on the eastern island, will be carried out under conditions that ensure adequate cover and avoid the main Argentine forces.

British commanders, one source said, would be wary of exposing either troops or aircraft to fire from Argentine surface-to-air missiles, heavy mortars and field guns. The Argentine marines, who make up part of the island's garrison, normally are equipped with the Bantam anti-aircraft missile but the number that are deployed is not known.

New Torpedoes Deployed

Harrier raids have brought to action a number of 30mm anti-aircraft guns around Stanley airport although, so far, these have been relatively unsuccessful against British aircraft.

Concern about the danger from Argentine submarines has led the British to deploy the new Stingray torpedoes considered by military specialists as one of the most sophisticated in service with any nation.

The Stingray can be carried by the Nimrod long-range reconnaissance aircraft that are now reported to be operating in the combat zone. The Stingray locates its prey by means of sonar buoys, hydrophones and an on-board computer. Naval specialists regard the Stingray as potentially more effective than the anti-submarine weapons aboard the ships of the British task force. But it has never been tested in combat conditions.

Yet there are some veteran naval officers, at NATO headquarters as well as in London, who believe that Britain's primary weapon in the expected engagements will be the Vickers 4.5-inch gun and its 50-pound shells.

These shells brought about the surrender of the Argentine forces on South Georgia Island and, more recently, they apparently prevented the garrison on Pebble

Island from intervening against the successful foray by British commandos.

Supporters of the gun, designated Mark 8, argue that its capacity of 25 shells a minute, its relative freedom from breakdown and the simplicity of operation could make any landing or break any counterattack.

Five ships of the task force, Coventry, Glasgow, Arrow, Alacrity and Antelope, are armed with the guns. The Mark 6, a twin-barreled predecessor, is mounted on two destroyers, Antrim and Glamorgan, and the frigates Plymouth and Yarnmouth.

British planners assessing the Argentine position believe that their best weapons are the five Super Etendard French-built naval fighter-bombers and the four remaining Exocet missiles which they can carry.

Argentina's best means of doing serious damage to the task force is the Exocet, naval sources agree. It was an Exocet that eliminated the destroyer Sheffield. But the missile's successful employment will have been used by the Argentines only if the air force is prepared to make the diversionary attacks that will allow a Super Etendard to approach unreported and loose its missile.

The commanders on the task force, one source said, consequently have to regard every Argentine sortie as preparation for a more lethal operation by Exocet missiles.

The consensus among informed military sources is that a major landing — the word "invasion" is avoided — is unlikely to take place until later in the week and then only if the negotiations at the United Nations break down. But operations may be conducted against the small landing strips that dot the islands, they said.

Recent operations have demonstrated that the small airstrips have been used by the Argentines in hand light aircraft, bearing supplies. In this sense, a British source conceded, the blockade is not complete, although he pointed out that the payload carried by small aircraft would be of minimum benefit to a garrison estimated at 11,000 men.

Merchantmen running the blockade would be of greater value to the Argentines. One tried to slip into Stanley on Monday and was immediately shelled by a British blockader. An analyst could not explain how it had evaded radar observation.

Activists Push Draft Of Anti-Torture Pact

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — To the British government, which is holding him in detention, Capt. Alfredo Astiz is a political embarrassment. But to international lawyers here, he may aid in efforts to make torture an international crime.

Capt. Astiz was commander of the Argentine forces on South Georgia, which surrendered to the British April 25, and was the only Argentine prisoner not repatriated last week. He is wanted for questioning by Sweden and France, in connection with the unexplained death in Buenos Aires in 1977 of a Swede, Dagmar Hagelin, and the disappearance of two French nuns who worked with relatives of missing persons.

After thumbing back through their records, international lawyers here agreed that the case has revealed at least two major loopholes in the 1949 Geneva conventions, which are the bedrock of humanitarian law and have been signed by Argentina and Britain.

But they also feel that it could have a dramatic effect on the long efforts to draft a convention that would make torture an international crime. It was Sweden that took the initiative, in 1978. The drafting is nearing completion, but the convention suffers from a weak implementing procedure, and a shortage of concrete legal precedents.

Officials at the International Committee of the Red Cross agree that on a narrow reading the 1949 conventions are clear: Capt. Astiz is a prisoner of war, and POWs need divulge only their name, rank and date of birth. Nor can they be transferred to a third party.

Officials were less clear about whether the British can allow French and Swedish officials to interview Capt. Astiz while he remains in British custody. They were also uncertain to what extent torture and kidnapping, such as occurred in Argentina after the 1976 coup, are violations of the conventions.

All four 1949 conventions outlaw the maltreatment of civilians, even in a "noninternational armed conflict," and this was further spelled out in the 1979 addition of a protocol. But the question is whether the unrest in Argentina

qualifies as "noninternational armed conflict."

Human rights activists feel that the emerging torture convention offers a clearer guide. Under the convention, torture is a crime irrespective of where it is committed, and the nationality of those involved. And lawyers say there is one solid legal precedent for this.

The case involved the former inspector general of the Paraguayan police, Norberto Pena-Irala, who was arrested in the United States in 1979 for having an expired visa. This came to the attention of another Paraguayan, Dolly Filadelfa, whose brother, Policarpo, had died in a Paraguayan prison, allegedly after being tortured by Mr. Pena-Irala.

Mr. Pena-Irala was eventually deported after the case went to the U.S. Supreme Court. But in another ruling on the same case in 1980 a U.S. Court of Appeals subsequently found that torture was a crime against humanity, "like slave-trading and piracy."

The implication, said lawyers here, was that the U.S. courts could indeed have tried Mr. Pena-Irala, even though Paraguayan nationals were involved. The present case, involving Capt. Astiz, is seen as even stronger because French and Swedish nationals are said to have been among his victims.

A diplomat pointed out that under the 1949 Geneva conventions, the British are under no obligation to return Capt. Astiz until hostilities are over.

Spanish Villagers Make Threat to Lynch 'Anti-Pope'

SALAMANCA, Spain — Hundreds of villagers nearly lynched a self-proclaimed Roman Catholic anti-pope Monday night at the shrine where St. Teresa of Avila is buried at Alba de Tormes, near here, its parish priest said Tuesday.

During a rumpus lasting several hours, the church bells were rung in alarm and a threatening crowd gathered around an ultraconservative cleric who has proclaimed that the church is in heresy and has set himself up as "Pope Clement."

The crowd threw his car into the River Tormes and destroyed an "other car" in which eight of his "bishops" had traveled to Alba de Tormes from the small sect's headquarters in Troya, southern Spain, according to the parish priest and the acting mayor of the village.

Pope John Paul II is due to visit Spain in October for the fourth centenary of St. Teresa of Avila, a 16th-century mystic and reformer.

Last week, an ultraconservative Spanish Catholic armed with a knife leapt at the pope at the Portuguese shrine of Fatima. The man who tried to attack the pope, Juan Fernandez Krohn, does not belong to the Troya sect.

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Republicans Lack Votes To Save \$40 Billion for U.S. Social Security

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans lack the votes to achieve \$40 billion in Social Security savings as part of the fiscal 1983 budget.

Their concession — Monday appeared to doom a politically volatile proposal endorsed by President Reagan and the Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee. Congressional Democrats had intended to make the Republican proposal the centerpiece of the bill, and White House aides had searched for ways to neutralize the issue.

Republican and Democratic senators voted on the Senate floor Monday over who would be the sponsor of a Senate amendment that would delete the Social Security provision from the budget.

House Republican leaders, meanwhile, spent the day working to create an alternative budget that would win the approval of both conservative Democrats and Re-

publican moderates. Both groups also are being wooed by House Democratic leaders, and therefore are becoming the beneficiaries of a bidding war.

Sugar price supports, favored by Southern Democrats, and assistance on home heating fuel, favored by moderate Republicans, might be bargaining chips in all House fight to win support for cuts in other areas.

Republican Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Budget Committee and the leading advocate of Social Security savings to assure the solvency of the system, acknowledged on Monday that his proposal probably would not survive election-year politics.

The budget resolution proposed a three-year savings of \$40 billion, to be achieved either through reduction in benefits or new taxes. Sen. Domenici and his Republican colleagues on the Budget Committee contended that since Social Security taxes had been increased last January and another increase would take effect next year, the savings could best be achieved through reductions in benefits.

"Probably we don't have the votes for precisely what is in the budget resolution," Sen. Domenici said. "It probably cannot pass."

He said Senate Republican leaders were working on an alternative proposal, and "hopefully it will be bipartisan and with White House support."

House Republican leaders, meanwhile, held a daylong meeting with representatives of all factions of their own party as well as with conservative Democrats in an effort to fashion an alternative to the budget adopted last week by the Democratic-controlled Budget Committee. David A. Stockman, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, was the only White House aide to attend the meeting.

"I don't expect in the end to get the full endorsement of the president on what we may fashion," said Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader. "I do not want to lock my president into something he might not embrace." Rep. Michel said Monday he hoped that Social Security would be included in the budget without the savings sought by the Senate Republicans.

Schmidt Endorses Plan for New Tank

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has told French President François Mitterrand that he wants to pursue plans for a French-German battle tank despite strong opposition in the Bonn parliament, according to a government spokesman.

The chancellor told Mr. Mitterrand during weekend talks in Hamburg that he wanted to go ahead with the definition phase of the project, agreed upon in 1980 with former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the spokesman said Monday.

But Mr. Schmidt also informed the French leader about criticism the project has met in parliament, and no new deadline was set for a final West German decision.

The spokesman said, "Experts in the three major West German parties have branded the plan to build a joint main battle tank for the 1990s financially extravagant and militarily unnecessary."

But Mr. Schmidt also informed the French leader about criticism the project has met in parliament, and no new deadline was set for a final West German decision.

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Parents of John W. Hinckley Jr. outside court in Washington.

Trial of Hinckley Pits Lawyers, Psychiatrists

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. began settling into a struggle between opposing teams of lawyers and psychiatrists as a U.S. prosecutor strove to discredit a defense psychiatrist who testified last week that Mr. Hinckley was insane when he shot President Reagan.

Roger M. Adelman, the prosecutor, suggested in cross-examination Monday that Dr. William T. Carpenter Jr. had unwittingly helped John W. Hinckley Jr. to feign insanity by "planting ideas in his head" concerning the symptoms of schizophrenia.

Mr. Adelman also implied that the 26-year-old defendant had gradually embellished his account of having bizarre thoughts and experiences, after the psychiatrist had shown him detailed descriptions of the symptoms of schizophrenia.

"Each time you talked to him he added a little bit more for you," Mr. Adelman contended to the psychiatrist, in questioning him about Mr. Hinckley's description of visiting young prostitutes in New York, after the fashion of the protagonist in the film "Taxi Driver."

Dr. Carpenter assented, but he denied Mr. Hinckley had feigned insanity at any time, and stuck by his diagnosis that Mr. Hinckley was "driven by a disease called 'process schizophrenia' when he pulled the trigger on March 30, 1981."

The psychiatrist also reiterated that the "basic drive" that moved Mr. Hinckley to shoot the president was to achieve "a magical union with Jodie Foster and the termination of his existence."

He said Mr. Hinckley had told him that after firing six shots in the direction of the president, he was "diverting his aim toward the limousine, he 'dropped the gun, fell to his knees and waited to be blasted.'"

Miss Foster is a film actress with whom Mr. Hinckley was obsessed and to whom he addressed a letter the day of the shootings about a plan to "get Reagan" so as to gain her "respect and love."

Dr. Carpenter rejected Mr. Adelman's suggestion that his diagnosis was tainted by his method of interviewing the defendant over the last year, and by the fact that the basis for his diagnosis were what the defendant had told him and his voluminous writings before the shootings.

Good Grades

He also said the fact that Mr. Hinckley had not acted "in a bizarre manner" or seemed crazy to other people immediately before or after the shootings, or at any other time, was "compatible with a diagnosis of schizophrenia."

Mr. Adelman extracted concessions from the psychiatrist that Mr. Hinckley had been able to get some good grades in college, to write and speak coherently and intelligently, to hold down a job as a bushy, and to travel about the country with no outward signs of mental illness up to the time of the shootings.

But Dr. Carpenter defended his diagnosis by saying the defendant had been "nearly in touch with reality and partly out of touch with reality at the same time."

He acknowledged, in response to Mr. Adelman's questions, that none of the seven other psychiatrists who had examined the defendant at length had diagnosed Mr. Hinckley as having process schizophrenia.

But he said his diagnosis was compatible with those of the two other defense psychiatrists who are scheduled to testify, Dr. David M. Bear and Dr. Thomas C. Goldman, and of Dr. Ernst Prelinger, a defense psychologist.

Dr. Carpenter has described process schizophrenia as a mental illness that becomes increasingly severe with age, and that involved, in Mr. Hinckley's case, gradual withdrawal from social contacts into an inner world dominated by delusions that had no basis in fact, "eccentric or bizarre thoughts," and irrational impulses to commit violent acts.

The psychiatrist cited what he said had been Mr. Hinckley's belief that his union with Miss Foster "was somehow foreordained, that he was being propelled in her direction," as the center of "a major delusional system."

The psychiatrist, who is director of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, completed three days of testimony Monday.

Raytheon heard chairman Thomas L. Phillips and company president D. Brainerd Holmes are also scheduled to appear as witnesses at the hearing.

The 1981 indictment accuses Mr. Carver of conspiring with executives of a freight-shipping firm to fraudulently add on concealed freight charges to modular housing units purchased by Raytheon in 1976 and 1977.

In doing so, the officials of the shipping firm, Interconex Inc., allegedly agreed to pay Mr. Carver and another Raytheon executive, Joseph C. Lemire, about \$1 million in bribes, according to the indictment. Another \$1 million was allegedly siphoned off the shipping contracts by the then Interconex chairman Lionel W. Achuck and Interconex president John T. Stephens, according to the indictment.

Mr. Carver, Mr. Lemire, Mr. Achuck, Mr. Stephens and Interconex were all named in the indictment.

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Fear of Denton's Panel Ebbs Among Liberals

Senator, Unlike McCarthy in '50s, Inspires No Witch-Hunts in U.S.

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The creation last year of a Senate subcommittee on internal security and terrorism alarmed many liberals who feared it might signal a revival of the inquisitorial hunts for subversives of the 1950s.

The subcommittee chairman, Republican Sen. Jeremiah A. Denton of Alabama, at the time protested, "I am no Joe McCarthy."

The liberals' fears have since faded considerably. Sen. Denton, a retired admiral and a pilot who spent more than seven and a half years in a North Vietnamese prisoner-of-war camp, has held more than 20 hearings on international terrorism, alleged Communist manipulation of the press and the actions of Communist intelligence agencies in America. But he has not tried to summon witnesses to be interrogated on their political associations, as Sen. Joseph McCarthy did three decades ago.

The liberals' eased apprehension about Sen. Denton seems based on a feeling that he has not developed the political drama, personal following and national attention that might excite the passions of those earlier investigations.

"Without a Script"

"He can't get his subcommittee off the ground," a Democratic senator said.

An official of the American Civil Liberties Union in Washington, said, "It seems to be a play without a script."

And a lobbyist for a black organization said, "We thought of picketing when he scheduled hearings on Communist control of African national liberation movements, but he decided that protest would draw more attention than the hearings."

Such views appear to be widespread, but some officials are reluctant to express them openly for fear they might goad Sen. Denton into more vigorous action.

Sen. Denton, who stirred strong national emotions when he led home the first group of Vietnam War prisoners, declaring, "God

bless America," defended his work. "I am satisfied that we have done an acceptable job at an acceptable pace," he said in an interview.

Media Coverage

He added that he believed that the media have "unfairly" failed to give his inquiries serious coverage and, like the American public, have failed to understand the security dangers facing the country.

His initial hearings a year ago attracted considerable attention when several witnesses outside the government argued that the Soviet Union and its "surrogates" were guilty of supporting and encouraging terrorist organizations that were said to be part of an international network. Subsequent hearings, however, have not attracted much attention from the media.

The next hearings, Sen. Denton said, are scheduled for late June and will focus on the "Levi guidelines," promulgated by Edward H. Levi, President Gerald R. Ford's attorney general. The guidelines, adopted after intensive investigations of radical political groups by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, state that the FBI may not investigate or monitor a political group unless there is reasonable ground to suspect that the group intends to engage in criminal activity.

Many conservatives concerned with terrorism and other internal security issues consider the guidelines on restrictive. But William H. Webster, the FBI director, has said he finds them acceptable and has testified to that effect before Sen. Denton.

Sen. Denton also is considering legislation that would make terrorism itself a federal crime, thereby permitting federal prosecutions in many bombing incidents and other cases of violence.

25 Drown in North China

The Associated Press

PEKING — At least 25 persons were killed when a boat sank in the lake of a city park in Tianjin in northeast China, the local newspaper reported.

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Republicans Use Carter Look-Alike On TV to Link Democrats, Inflation

WASHINGTON — Republicans have begun using actors who look like prominent Democrats in a \$1.7-million television advertising campaign to try to persuade the public that the Democrats caused the current recession.

In one, a 30-second commercial, a will, as actors who resemble former President Jimmy Carter and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. look on. The lawyer recites, "To Ronald Reagan we leave a recession."

The theme of the 30-second commercial spots in almost 100 markets is that "Republicans are beginning to make things better." In one, a commercial a family leaves for a vacation while a voice proclaims this has been made possible by Republicans cutting the rate of inflation. Aside from the reference to recession, the ads do not mention unemployment.

Rep. Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, denounced the messages as a "be," saying the economy had been growing when Mr. Carter left office. He sent telegrams to television networks and station managers warning them against the commercial.

Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said a poll taken for his committee showed that "two out of three Americans today correctly identify the recession as Jimmy Carter's recession and not Ronald Reagan's." The campaign is paid for by Rep. Vander Jagt's committee and the Republican National Committee. Future advertisements, some almost ready to go on the air, will deal with such subjects as Social Security, agriculture and unemployment, he said.

assigned to a task force on multinational fraud.

The case is unusual because it involves Saudi detection and Saudi allegations of corruption by Americans doing business in Saudi Arabia. In the past, alleged corruption cases in Saudi Arabia have almost exclusively focused on schemes in which U.S. businessmen allegedly paid off Saudi agents to obtain multimillion-dollar contracts.

Raytheon, a Massachusetts-based military contractor, maintains that it was victimized by allegedly unscrupulous employees, according to Judah Best, the firm's lawyer in the case.

Lawyers for some of the defendants apparently have received access to the wiretap material and are challenging its admissibility on grounds that it was illegally obtained under both U.S. and Saudi law.

The prosecutors had claimed initially that turning over the wiretap material to defense lawyers would harm national security. The Justice Department would not comment.

In an opinion issued last month, Judge Johnson accused the prosecutors of using the confidential presentation of evidence to "avoid the fundamental choice of disclosing certain classified materials or dismissing the prosecution."

In ordering public hearings to consider whether the evidence should be suppressed, the judge left open the possibility for an ad-

ditional hearing. From court records, it is unclear why the wiretapping was initiated by the Saudi official.

Another question raised in court papers is that of the "graymail" defense in which defendants attempt to cause the government to jeopardize classified material as a lever to make prosecutors drop the case.

In her opinion, Judge Johnson summed up the evidence question by saying: "Although the indictment was not returned until the fall of 1981, an investigation of defendants was begun several years ago by the government when it learned of the allegedly unlawful transactions underlying the indictment from sources who had conducted surveillance in a foreign country of at least one of the defendants."

She added: "The government ... maintains that it had no involvement in the foreign surveillance ... [but] in fact, it would appear that the prosecution was initiated largely due to the surveillance."

As part of the hearing, subpoena records show that a summons was issued on March 30 for Saudi Prince Khalid Ibn Abdul Aziz, who supervises the installation of the ground air-defense systems in the Saudi Defense Ministry. The prince, who reports to his father, the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan, is expected to appear in court for the hearing.

Raytheon heard chairman Thomas L. Phillips and company president D. Brainerd Holmes are also scheduled to appear as witnesses at the hearing.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Mellowing of Reaganism: Accepting the Real World

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Here in Personality City, where the name of the game is names — who's up, down, in or out — the fashionable wisdom now has it that Secretary of State Alexander Haig is up. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger is down, and William Clark, the White House national security adviser, is in.

This, it is said, accounts for a certain mellowing, a new moderation and a greater measure of coherence in the Reagan administration's approach to foreign policy: arms control, for one example, East-West relations in general, the Middle East, Central America, Taiwan and other areas.

And perhaps it does, up to a point. But it strikes me that something more fundamental is at work. True, there has been a significant shift in the policy-making center of gravity in the Reagan administration, and it doubtless owes something to the artfulness (or artlessness) of the fighters. It owes something, as well, to a vast improvement in the control mechanisms installed by Clark.

But it owes far more to a sort of collective acceptance of reality. One senses a heightened recognition of the need to adjust preconceptions and powerful past predilections to fit the harsh exigencies of the real forces at work, at home and abroad: "peace" movements, economic constraints, the intractability of allies, and the intransigence of adversaries.

And this says something important about the president himself — something that tends to get lost in the names game's preoccupation with the relative pre-eminence of his advisers. For better or worse, the Ronald Reagan who came across throughout his campaign and most of his first year in office as forever fixed in the concrete of arch-conservative ideology is capable of behaving like, well, other presidents — of being strong enough to bend.

A confident John F. Kennedy crashed quickly into the Bay of Pigs. Thereafter, his inaugural call to arms ("We shall pay any price, bear any burden") gave way in practice to policies better attuned to less-well-remembered passages in the same speech — those summoning East and West, North and

South, to a "long twilight struggle" against "the common enemies of mankind: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself." In office, he conceded that he couldn't find the "missile gap" that had yawned so alarmingly in his campaign.

Lyndon Johnson hit the ground running with an inherited national security team and a firm commitment to the struggle in Vietnam. He had to discover for himself that, hard as he hammered, he could not nail that Vietnam cockle to the wall.

Jimmy Carter's good intentions paved the road to Camp David, but also in a certain sense to the shock of discovery of Soviet malevolence in Afghanistan and to the collapse of American policy in

Iran. Having entered office pledged to reduce spending for defense, the Carter administration wound up doing just the opposite.

Circumstances alter cases, in short, along with untoward events, new perceptions, hard knocks, and the quite unpredictable play of politics in this country and in those with which we deal. While this is not to say that every adaptation is the right one, it does put some sort of premium on at least a capacity to adapt. That is what we are increasingly witnessing in the Reagan administration's approach to foreign policy.

Without going into the nuts and bolts, the mere fact of the president's latest strategic arms control proposals, not to mention their timing, constitutes an accommodation to allied concerns and a response to the home front's nuclear movement as well. Somewhat for a year, the Camp David peace process is re-emerging as the centerpiece of the United States' Middle East policy. Progress on the Palestinian question is now recognized as essential to the development of the "strategic consensus" that preoccupied the administration in its early days of concentration on the Gulf.

Second Look

Congress has compelled a second look at Central American strategy. Even while support for the Reagan administration's government is solid, diplomatic feelings are out to Nicaragua's Sandinista government for some sort of deal. Cooler heads have turned the heat off European allies to scrap their Siberian pipeline as a means of pressuring the Soviets on Poland.

Tradition and practical politics impel the administration to deny any change. But when Norman F. Dixon (in The New York Times) is crediting his fellow neoconservatives for a large hand in Ronald Reagan's election while (on The McNeil-Lehrer Report) expressing his "disappointment, bordering on despair," you have to believe that the Reagan administration is acknowledging some of its original true beliefs.

If being in love with Reaganism in 1980 means having to say you're sorry in 1982, there must be some reason for those of us who entered, tamed more than a few reservations about early Reaganism, to feel better.

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Last-Chance Week?

This is billed as last-chance week in the conflict between Argentina and Britain. If the two countries cannot find their way out of the box they are in, they may find themselves engaged against their mutual better judgment in a far wider and bloodier war.

The British government is under the pressure of its own keep-the-heat-on tactics, its public opinion and the gathering South Atlantic winter to bring its full available force promptly to bear; otherwise its military option may fade, as much of its support in Europe already has faded. The Argentine junta would sit tight if it could, but it is under deepening economic duress, and its internal and international backing is unreliable in the long haul. Both countries have formidable weapons, and their pride is engaged. The relative restraint they have displayed so far shows signs of wearing thin.

In the six weeks since Argentina seized the islands, the elements of a settlement have been identified, first by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and, after the United States abandoned mediation, by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Military withdrawal by both sides will be required, followed by the establishment of an interim government and the onset of a negotiating process to determine the ultimate sovereignty of the islands, including the fate of their 1,800 residents.

Both Argentina and Britain are making a strenuous effort to assure that, if diplomacy fails, the onus will fall on the other side. But success in that effort will be cold comfort if it means further violence. Britain in particular must calculate not only the costs of a possible stalemate or defeat in a major military operation but the costs of success: These could include, in addition to casualties and damage to the fleet, the need to defend the islands thereafter, if only to demonstrate to a skeptical public that Britain had not sacrificed to regain the islands simply to turn them back to Argentina.

The Falklands affair remains one of the simpler international disputes that has come along in the postwar period. Unquestionably, a peaceful settlement is within reach, but the politicians and diplomats of both sides still have some reaching to do to grasp it. They failed to begin with by getting their countries into this fix — the British by inattention and the Argentines by overreaching. They will not be forgiven if they fail to get their countries out of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Primitive Right

The recent rightist victors in El Salvador's election present three faces: primitive, traditional and pragmatic. There's a case for U.S. collaboration with their practical wing and acquiescence in the traditional conservatism of another group. But there is no reason whatever to indulge the primitive faction, led by the bloody-minded Roberto D'Aubuisson. That some U.S. diplomats try to put a moderate face on "Major Bob" is not just misguided, it is alarming.

D'Aubuisson's party took a fourth of one million valid ballots, giving it 19 of 60 seats in the new Constituent Assembly. But those votes don't deodorize a leadership that talks of exterminating opponents and sneers at Christian Democrats as "watermelons" — green outside, red inside.

As president of the interim assembly, D'Aubuisson sees himself as El Salvador's ruler. With the votes of the more traditional right, his party has voided the crucial second phase of the land reform championed by the Christian Democrats and some pragmatic officers who served in the recent junta.

But the interim assembly should not be conceded plenary powers. It was to draft a constitution, name a provisional government and prepare elections once promised for next year. Until those elections are held, the center of power should be the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, and his three-party cabinet, in which centrist Christian Democrats hold key ministries.

The United States has earned the right to press for this agenda. It was the main promoter of the voting and continues to underwrite the economy and armed forces. Yet its officials are glossing over the crudities of the D'Aubuisson group.

The primitive right scoffs at the United States' dilemma, believing that any regime will keep getting guns and money so long as it battles against leftist guerrillas. It can get only comfort from a House committee's vote to dilute past conditions for U.S. aid that included evidence of real respect for human rights, reforms, and a good-faith effort to win over moderates in the insurgent ranks.

Those are not utopian conditions. Their value is accepted by the pragmatic Salvadoran officers who overthrew a rightist regime in 1979 and formed the junta eventually led by President José Napoleón Duarte. That coup was a response to the overthrow of Somoza in Nicaragua, which shook all Central America. Reasonable conservatives concluded that unless reforms were sponsored from above there would be an explosion below. In Honduras and Guatemala, army leaders also seem to be moving with the tide.

In promoting the March election in El Salvador, Washington did not intend to enthrone the primitive right. If the administration cannot find the voice to say that clearly, then let Congress once again speak for the American people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Action Needed on U.S. Economy

Intervention alone cannot fight against underlying forces. But properly used it can do something to cut down the often irrational swings which occur in markets with floating exchange rates. The Reagan administration ought to open its mind to this possibility. It should also ensure that it does not end up

with a tough domestic monetary policy and a loose fiscal policy pulling in opposite directions. The signs of a compromise between the White House and the Senate Republicans on taxes in the coming years are an encouraging step in the right direction. But further progress to cut the deficit is going to be needed if the markets are going to be convinced.

— From The Times (London).

LETTERS

Proud Yemenis

Regarding "North Yemen Turns to Moscow" (17T April 24-25): Having worked and lived for four years as economic adviser in San'a, I would like to say that the Yemen Arab Republic (wrongly referred to as North Yemen) is a very interesting old modern country, with a very sharp and proud population; it is not easy to understand them or to know their motives or intentions.

Their sharpness is acquired from the rugged, mountainous terrain. Their pride is drawn from their strong feeling that Yemen was the cradle of most Arab nations and that when Yemen was a fairly civilized place, with engineering capabilities, dams, beautiful mountainous terraces, fairly advanced agriculture and multistory houses, most of the major countries they are now dealing with were either mostly desert (Saudi Arabia) or nonexistent (U.S.A.).

The difficulty in knowing their motives and intentions is a result of their long-imposed isolation and their skepticism of everything foreign. Superimposed on these factors are the developments since the civil war was over in 1970, followed by the emigration of a sizeable number of Yemenis to the rest of the world, particularly Saudi Arabia. As a result, the Y.A.R. drew an increasing amount of foreign exchange, which became the real fuel be-

Instinct for Survival

Regarding "The Approach Must Change" (17T April 16): The assertion by R.C. and E.A. Molander that Soviet leaders have the human instinct for survival is deceiving. They have an instinct for survival in power. They are parents and grandparents, but it should be remembered that Stalin repudiated his

son Yakov. They surely understand what nuclear war means: probably 60 million Russians dead. But that is the number of people they have exterminated during Communist rule. The West's margin of safety depends not only on quantity of arms, but also on the mentality of its adversaries.

JERZY SLOMKA, Ydra, Greece.

Poor Trudeau

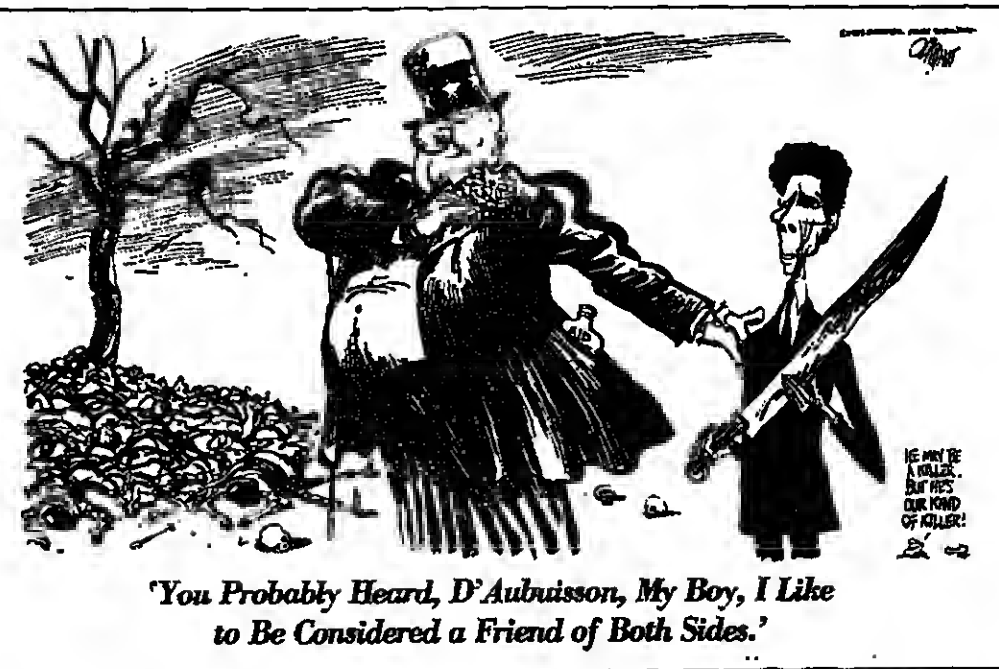
Regarding "Long Trip Ends for Trudeau" by Joseph Kraft (17T April 19): As a Canadian living in Germany I concur 100 percent. Poor Trudeau has been blackballed ever since I can remember. The defeat of the Lévesque referendum by 60/40 in 1980 may be considered as the turning point for Lévesque's nationalist Party Québécois.

THOMAS P. WRIGHT, Munich

The Real Culprits

Regarding The Nuclear Debate — One awaits analysis of the hidden persuader: the big money lobby behind the million-dollar-a-minute armaments industry. The real culprits must be subjected to rigorous scrutiny.

Paris. A.S. MacEOCHAID.



Greece's Most Radical Reform Bid

By Nicholas Xenos

NEW YORK — Focusing primarily on foreign policy, most outside observers of Greece's Socialist government have ignored or discounted the most radical feature of Premier Andreas Papandreu's domestic reform program: its promise of democratic participation in economic policy.

Mr. Papandreu's perceived backing from threats to withdraw from the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community may pressage other pragmatic retreats from economic democracy, but there is a good reason to believe that his party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, will be able to generate the kind of political power needed to keep this economic reform on the government's agenda.

While President François Mitterrand's Socialists have nationalized banks and mines of France's largest conglomerates with only token nods to the idea of decentralization, Mr. Papandreu is pledged to pursue a different course. His party's plans call for decentralized economic reform based on voluntary agricultural cooperatives and the "socialization" of some sectors of Greek industry.

By socialization, the Greek Socialists mean a system of decentralized decision-making in the economy through government purchase of controlling shares in troubled industries, to be effected through conversion of debts owed Greece's already nationalized banks — with control over the industries invested in boards composed of workers, and consumers and government representatives. These boards would coordinate the industries under their supervision with national planning requirements, presumably mediating to prevent market anarchy and an economy run by the government.

Now, nearly seven months after

overthrow of the Salazar dictatorship in 1974.

A loosening of the EEC's guidelines would not free the Greek economy from external pressures, of course, and the government's hopes of attracting Middle East investment dollars have so far not been realized. The one countervailing pressure is the composition of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement itself.

For the first time in post-civil war Greek politics, a party has emerged whose strength lies in local party organizations and grassroots enthusiasm. It is here that the movement differs from the French Socialist Party, with its technocratic leadership, and from those among the Portuguese Socialists who, without a popular base in their own party, knuckled under to IMF demands.

The exigencies of the international economy will favor the old-style Greek politics of paternalistic leadership, but the Socialist Movement's decentralized strength makes effective local action a possibility. It is to the local party branches that one must look for signs of socialization's success or failure. If they lose out to controls from above, socialization will become just another form of state power, and advancement toward democratic reform will stop. Only a participatory, decentralized political movement can make economic democracy work.

The writer, a humanities fellow at Columbia University and managing editor of "democracy" magazine, contributed this article to The New York Times.

Spirit of Constitution Flouted by Amenders

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — An austere simplicity distinguishes the U.S. Constitution. The national charter ordains structure and procedure, but leaves social and economic questions open to constant adjustment by the higgledy-piggledy of the political marketplace.

"It is not," Alexander Hamilton wrote of the Constitution in the 34th Federalist Paper, "framed upon a calculation of existing exigencies."

"It is," Chief Justice John Marshall affirmed in McCulloch v. Maryland, "a document intended to endure for ages to come."

That exalted tradition gives the true measure of the current rage to amend the Constitution. The proposed changes would junk up the fundamental law of the land with controversial views on issues of the moment. It is astonishing that proposals could come from groups that are pleased to call themselves conservative.

The constitutional amendments now being pushed hard from the right fall into four different areas — abortion, the balanced budget, school busing and school prayer. This is the situation in each case.

Abortion is perhaps the most disputed social question in the United States today. It is a constant subject of action in both the national Congress and the state legislatures. The Supreme Court, having ruled against making abortion constitutionally inadmissible, is now refining that decision, particularly with respect to payment of costs by the state. Medical technology alters so rapidly that establishment of the inception of pregnancy is itself something bound to change over time.

The balanced budget goes to the heart of the legislative process. Nothing is more appropriately the province of the Congress than the levying of taxes and the voting of appropriations. The sin of the deficit is now impending stamps support for the amendment by the Reagan administration as a classic example of the drunk preaching temperance. Even so, the administration has been having a hard time reaching accord on the exact terms of an amendment.

School busing is another topic marked by high controversy and constant readjustment — in the Congress, the courts and by local school boards. The Supreme Court has been fashioning doctrine, case by case, and there is no reason — especially given the rapidly changing pattern of residence in the

country — to give up on the tried and true method. School prayer is also subject to great local variety. In areas of religious diversity, notably on the East and West coasts, school boards constantly avoid, or dilute, religious practice. In areas of basic homogeneity, religious observance keeps asserting itself. To impose uniformity is to invite social tension. Hence the great dispute over the word "voluntary."

The experience of past amendments works to reinforce those arguments. Twenty out of the 26 are purely procedural, covering matters such as direct election of senators and the date of presidential inauguration. Six amendments do deal with substantive law.

The Reconstruction amendments (XIII, XIV and XV) brought the Constitution abreast of the proposition established in the Civil War, that the nation could not exist half-slave and half-free. The XVth Amendment legalized the income tax. The general rule is that substantive matters are added to the Constitution by amendment only when they involve basic matters to the survival of the republic.

The exception that proves the rule is the XVIIIth Amendment, which introduced Prohibition in 1919. By outlawing a common practice that was increasingly accepted in social custom, the amendment worked to foster a national binge of crime and corruption. It was repealed, with a sigh of relief, in 1933 by the XXth Amendment.

To be sure, the amendments now advocated by the right were not bred in a vacuum. They emulate the drive of the women's movement to establish by constitutional amendment a particular reading of equality between the sexes. They represent a reaction to efforts by the states on the left to entrench on court decisions liberal views on such issues as abortion, budgetary entitlements, school busing and school prayers.

But the obvious conclusion is that neither right nor left ought to be able to fix, as eternal verities, notions that are intrinsically subject to change and adjustment. Certainly it cannot be claimed that a practice so remote from the intention of the framers, and so much at odds with traditional interpretations of the Constitution, is conservative. Even to the ideologues of the right, the term "conservative" ought to denote something more than mere response to liberal folly.

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May 19: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Homespun All the Rage

ASHEVILLE, N.C. — Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt has created a fad for homespun dresses by taking to homespun herself. The mountain woman who made Mrs. Vanderbilt's dresses, which cost her \$25 each, have been besieged with orders. Mrs. Vanderbilt's new departure is not because she prefers homespun to Paris dresses, but because she wishes to revive the almost lost art of hand spinning and weaving among the mountain women and to give them employment. Mrs. Vanderbilt appeared in Asheville a few days ago in a yellow homespun, which she seemed very proud of. She said it was her intention to send this dress, along with a Baltimore estate exhibit, to the Jamestown exhibition.

1932: Accepted Footing for India

TORONTO — Federation of all India within the policy of the British Commonwealth — not on terms of subordination, but on a mutually accepted footing of equal partnership — was named recently by Lord Irwin, viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931, as he inaugurated the Massey lectures, which are to bring annually to Canada a man of prominence from Great Britain. It will be no easy task, Lord Irwin warned, to find means by which the developing democracy of British India may be brought to cooperate smoothly with what, for the most part, still are the autocracies of the states. Mahatma Gandhi, he added, "appeals to deep forces in Hinduism, of which we know little."

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

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Mitterrand To Visit Five Africa States

Will Reaffirm Links, Define His Policies

PARIS — President François Mitterrand will leave Wednesday on a week-long trip to Africa, during which he is expected to reaffirm French-African friendship and define his government's policy toward the continent. It will be his first trip to Africa since his election a year ago.

The trip will include a stopover for lunch with Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid, full-scale visits in Niger, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, and a brief stopover at Nouakchott, Mauritania, on the return trip to Paris.

"Relations [with these countries] are good, fraternal and the president is going there to reaffirm them," a spokesman for the Elysée presidential palace declared.

North-South Relations

Mr. Mitterrand intends to discuss bilateral problems and the evolution of North-South relations in general, next month's economic summit in Versailles, and the evolution of major African problems, the spokesman said.

In choosing three major French-speaking countries for his first African trip, Mr. Mitterrand also will be visiting three leaders who warmly welcomed his election May 10, 1981: Col. Seyni Kountché of Niger, Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

In Algeria, Mr. Mitterrand will meet with Col. Chadli for about three hours. They are to discuss French contracts for natural gas, the situation in the Western Sahara, problems within the Organization of African Unity, and the Middle East.

Friend for 30 Years

The French president will spend Saturday and Sunday in the Ivory Coast where he will meet with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, a friend for more than 30 years. The French have particularly close relations with the Ivory Coast.

All the African leaders will be told of Mr. Mitterrand's plans for Third World development. The Socialist government has announced that it plans to double its aid to the Third World, particularly Africa, during Mr. Mitterrand's seven-year term. This aid is expected to attain 0.7 percent of France's gross national product, against the current level of 0.35 percent.

Security also is expected to be a major topic during the trip. France has mutual defense treaties with six African countries — Ivory Coast, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, the Central African Republic and Senegal.

Finns Now Discussing Off-Limits Issue of Soviet Relations

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — Only a few months into the post-Kekkonen era, Finland is talking in public about things it did not really dare to mention during the 25-year presidency of Urho Kekkonen.

Mr. Kekkonen, who was succeeded on Jan. 27 by President Mauno Koivisto, was a paternalistic figure, and the national debate during his presidency avoided certain subjects through an unspoken consensus.

There were zones of sensitivity, especially involving Finnish relations with the Soviet Union, and these were particularly observed during the first half of the Kekkonen era when Finland underwent two severe crises with the Russians and many Finns felt too much talk in the open could not help at all.

Now discussion has started about the future of the Finnish-Soviet mutual assistance treaty, which comes up for renewal at the end of the decade.

There is also an apparent lessening of official support for Mr. Kekkonen's proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone, which he had continually advocated since 1963 with the proclaimed aim of keeping the Nordic area as free of tension as possible. There seems to be more willingness to say that Finnish cooperation with the Scandinavian

countries is just as important for the country's future as good relations with the Soviet Union.

The subjects have always been there, but their private discussion was not allowed to interfere with the impression of unity the Finns liked to demonstrate behind Mr. Kekkonen's exercise of a Finnish foreign policy of neutrality and friendship with all nations, particularly the Soviet Union.

"Under Kekkonen," said Prof. Osmo Apunen of the department of political science of the University of Tampere, "there was an artificial public consensus. Now the disagreements are out, and questioning is legitimate."

The change has something to do with the approach of Mr. Koivisto. Where Mr. Kekkonen was precise and mastered a carefully controlled brutality of expression, Mr. Koivisto likes more rounded formulations.

Mr. Kekkonen's strength was his ability to transmit authority; Mr. Koivisto, who recently went to a sports ceremony in his sweatshirt, seems for many Finns to embody tolerance, good sense and a comfortable relationship with change in general.

Mr. Koivisto showed his priorities by making his first foreign visit one to the Soviet leadership in March. He went through a classic reiteration of the mutual benefits of being friends, but in referring to the

"fundamental striving" of Finnish foreign policy, he placed "our neighbors and the Nordic countries" on the same level.

Mr. Koivisto did not mention Mr. Kekkonen's concept of a Nordic nuclear-free zone, a choice noted by many Finns. The assumption was that Mr. Kekkonen would never have made a dinner speech in the Kremlin without mentioning it and that Mr. Koivisto would not have omitted the idea out of negligence.

The significance of Mr. Koivisto's not mentioning the plan — regarded by the NATO countries as a kind of statement acknowledging Soviet strategic predominance in the area — is that it seems to be an indicator that Finland is likely to drop its active advocate's role in Scandinavia and Western Europe.

In a recent interview on Swedish television, the new president asserted that such ideas of nuclear-free zones involved the rest of Europe and the two superpowers, a way of saying that the Nordic countries could not safely embark in this direction on their own.

Mr. Koivisto also talked about problems in the Baltic Sea, an area where only the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons. The statements were both cautious and nuanced, but they were regarded here as not of the sort that might have been pronounced by Mr. Kekkonen.

For the Finnish Foreign Ministry and Richard Muller, its political director, the basic Finnish positions are unchanged, but, as he said, "There is a more relaxed attitude in stating things."

"There will be a broader debate on foreign policy," he went on. "It's coming to the surface, but I think it would be a mistake to make too much of it."

The most nettlesome aspect of the current discussion was initiated by Prof. Dag Anckar, a political scientist at the University of Turku, who has called for a rethinking of the Finnish-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

A Legal Basis

In rough terms, the pact provides for assistance or consultation in the event of attack or threatened aggression against either country. Although the common border is enough of a lever, the pact serves as a legal basis for potential Soviet pressure in Finnish affairs.

Prof. Anckar gave a lecture in which he said that the pact had many advantages in times of peace, but that it meant difficulties in times of tension and absolute involvement in time of war. He would prefer armed neutral status, rather like Sweden's, he said.

Talking to a reporter, Prof. Anckar added: "Politically it is impossible to get rid of the pact. But I think it's a good idea to talk about it. I think we're mov-

ing toward a more open climate, although slowly."

Perhaps the most interesting element in reaction to the professor's position was that it was taken very calmly. One interpretation of this is that public opinion is ready for such a discussion.

Prof. Apunen said the issue is a special one for the Finns "because we have to maintain our credibility."

"Vis-à-vis the Soviets," he said, "we are in big trouble if there are doubts about it. Politically speaking, there's not much chance of a change in the pact and I don't think anyone wants it. But there is a change in approach. Previously, we all used the same words, but meant different things. We're talking more directly now."

Another Finn, a former diplomat and international civil servant, who asked that his name not be used, compared the mood in his country with that in parts of Western Europe, particularly West Germany. Just as many West Europeans have forgotten the Marshall Plan, he said, so have many young Finns come to regard the Soviet Union with rather less caution.

"This generation doesn't remember when we lived on a razor's edge," he pointed out. "The discipline of the people of my generation about what you say and do just doesn't seem necessary to them any more."



President Mauno Koivisto sits under a portrait of his predecessor, Urho Kekkonen, who led Finland 25 years.

U.S. Denies Hindering of Probes In Reported Recruitment of Nazis

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department and State Department have denied that they had attempted in recent years to impede investigations into the recruitment of former Nazi collaborators by U.S. intelligence agencies after World War II.

Responding to charges made Sunday by a former federal investigator, officials at the Justice Department declared Monday that prosecutors had been actively investigating a number of émigrés from the Soviet Union alleged to have committed atrocities on behalf of the Nazis during the war.

A department spokesman, Thomas M. Stewart, said that prosecutors in a special office created several years ago to investigate alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States do not believe they have assembled sufficient evidence to charge any suspects.

He added, "No agency of the

U.S. government has ever attempted to call the Office of Special Investigations off any investigation."

Alan D. Romberg, a spokesman for the State Department, said Monday the department was reviewing its files in search of information relevant to the charge that in the mid-1940s a secret State Department intelligence agency, the Office of Policy Coordination, recruited former Nazi collaborators from the Soviet Union in hopes they would provide intelligence information.

John Loftis, a former prosecutor in the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, charged during an appearance on the CBS News program "60 Minutes" on Sunday that U.S. intelligence agencies smuggled hundreds of Soviet-born Nazi collaborators into the United States at the end of World War II. Mr. Loftis said efforts to investigate the émigrés, many of whom he claimed were still living in the United States and working for the government, were

obstructed by government agencies.

Mr. Romberg said, "There simply has been no effort at cover-up" by the State Department. He added that the department had "cooperated fully" with all investigations by trying to secure information from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries about possible collaboration with Nazis by individuals who eventually resettled in the United States.

Since its formation during the Carter administration, the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations has prosecuted 26 cases involving émigrés alleged to have worked with the Nazis or to have committed atrocities, according to department officials. Nine of the prosecutions were successful, leading to the revocation of citizenship and deportation. The officials said the office has 20 lawyers and has not been trimmed by Reagan administration budget cuts.

Graham Clarifies His Comments on Church in Russia

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Rev. Billy Graham has issued a statement to clarify his remarks last week about religious freedom in the Soviet Union, where he attended a conference on peace.

Mr. Graham said Monday there had been "apparent distortion and actual misquoting" of what he said.

The statement said in part: "Freedom is relative. I don't have freedom in the United States to go into a public school and preach the Gospel, nor is a student free in a public school to pray or a teacher free to read the Bible publicly to the students. At the same time, we have a great degree of freedom for which I am grateful."

"In the Soviet Union there are an estimated 20,000 churches open, and each year hundreds of permits are granted for new churches. Most authorities in the field say there are more practicing Christians than Marxists. However, there are clearly restrictions."

Alcoholism Among U.S. Women Shows Sharp Rise, Survey Reports

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alcoholism has risen sharply among younger women in the United States in the last decade and may affect many women's lives even more negatively than men's, according to a survey of treatment and counseling centers by Redbook magazine.

The survey, which received responses from 62 agencies in 28 states that have worked with more than 11,000 alcoholic women, found that excessive drinking may have more severe physical and social effects on women than on men, and that women who are alcoholics are more likely to remain undetected.

The centers, public and private, ranged from the Women's Alcohol Coalition in San Francisco to the Rural Women's Alcoholism Project in Maine.

The report, in the June issue of Redbook, also drew on interviews with physicians, federal alcoholism

agency officials and women who have overcome drinking problems. The managing editor of the magazine, Jane Ciabattini, said figures gathered by other agencies supported the trends found by the survey.

Alcoholic women may develop cirrhosis faster than men, according to the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse. Excessive drinking may also damage women's reproductive capacity and harm unborn children.

Alcoholic women run a greater risk of rape and unwanted pregnancy, the survey found. Women are more often dismissed from jobs than men when their alcoholism is discovered, and men are more likely to abandon alcoholic wives, according to the survey.

The findings come at a time when membership of women in Alcoholics Anonymous is the highest ever and when 2 of 3 women use alcohol, according to a 1981 Gallup poll.

"Alcoholism is a real stigma for women," said Pam Miller, administrative director of the Women's Alcohol Coalition in San Francisco. "It's the image of the fallen woman, the bad mother. The guilt women have is just incredible."

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1074	1074	1074	1074
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EAST			
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Q952	Q952	Q952	Q952
Q109532	Q109532	Q109532	Q109532
SOUTH			
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Q8754	Q8754	Q8754	Q8754
Q83	Q83	Q83	Q83
QJ74	QJ74	QJ74	QJ74

The bidding was:			
North	West	South	East
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2♠	Pass	3♥	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♠	Pass	4♥	Pass
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Japan Bracing for Tough Session With Other Countries at Versailles Summit

By Ken Ishii

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — If what French President Francois Mitterrand told the Japanese during his recent visit here is a foretaste of things to come, Japan will be up against some of the strongest pressure it has yet encountered to eliminate remaining barriers to imports when major industrialized nations meet in Versailles next month for their eighth summit.

Although Mr. Mitterrand told his hosts he was opposed to denouncing Japan or placing it in the role of a defendant, it is hard to escape the feeling here that that is the position in which Japan finds itself as officials put the final touches on the case Tokyo will present.

After months of pressure from the United States and the European Economic Community to reduce its lopsided trade surplus or face protectionist retaliation, Versailles for Japan represents a political forum where it hopes to convince its peers once and for all that it is as anxious as they are to lower trade barriers in the interests of revitalizing the world economy.

This will be Japan's basic approach. In the words of an official helping put together the Japanese presentation, "The summit is not a

place for detailed discussion of specific issues. The approach must be from a broader dimension. We must view the problems from the long range."

The Japanese are convinced that the answer to problems arising from Japan's trade surplus lies in the coordinated response of all of the industrialized nations in getting the world economy back on its feet. And they are confident that, sectional interests aside, others think the same thing.

The Japanese are not prepared to lift non-tariff barriers without first carrying out fundamental structural reforms in the domestic production and marketing system, particularly in the agricultural sector, without which an unrestricted inflow of foreign goods would invite economic and even political chaos.

But such restructuring would take years, without any assurance that it would succeed. Recent talk of easing restrictions on agricultural imports caused such vociferous opposition from farm interests that Premier Zenko Suzuki was compelled to state publicly that protection for agriculture would remain.

Mr. Suzuki is expected to take with him a limited list of items whose imports Japan feels

it can liberalize now. Last week, the Japanese said they would make the list public before the summit; diplomats in the West are expecting the disclosure next week.

This would be the second list since the first of 68 items announced earlier this year. But it would represent items Japan can accept more of without disrupting local industries and is primarily intended to take some of the pressure off Japan.

Causes of Recession

The Japanese trade surplus, officials here feel, will remain disproportionately large without a cooperative effort by all summit participants to overcome the basic causes of world recession.

The officials say remedies they favor include improving the flow of investment, particularly to regions lacking funds, the lowering of U.S. interest rates, more aid to the developing countries, technological cooperation between the advanced and developing nations and greater industrial cooperation among the major Western powers.

Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, has said that revitaliz-

ing world economic activity will be the No. 1 topic at Versailles and implied that reduction of U.S. interest rates would be a priority issue. Other subjects Japan wants discussed include greater efforts by Western Europe to reduce unemployment and inflation, and ways to achieve increased cooperation between the West, including Japan, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe, who will accompany the premier to Versailles, has a proposal for nine joint research projects with other summit countries in such high-technology areas as robotics, communications satellite launching and integrated digital and fiber-optic communications networks. The proposal reportedly calls for participating countries to pool a fund for projects lasting from eight to 10 years.

The premier himself is known to be studying the possibility of forming a Pacific Basin economic community to include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, and the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

It has been reported that Mr. Suzuki wants to sound out summit leaders in Versailles on

the plan before formally announcing it in Honolulu en route home. He discussed the plan with Mr. Mitterrand in Tokyo, and the president was reported to have expressed strong interest.

Japanese officials feel they have already made considerable concessions in removing non-tariff barriers to trade. Although few will publicly say so, there is an undercurrent of resentment here that the Japanese are being penalized for the diligence and hard work that brought them economic success.

"We are not going to Versailles to make excuses," an official said.

A Changed World

Rather, the Japanese effort will be in gaining public recognition from other summit countries that trade frictions are but one of the many effects of a recession whose causes involve many countries and which can be eliminated only through a multinational effort. Officials here say that what Japan seeks in this regard is a consensus of summit participants in clarifying the basic framework within which solutions can be given specific direction.

What the Japanese will, in effect, be suggest-

ing at Versailles is the mutual recognition of the need for a greater international division of labor in a world that has changed considerably since the first such summit.

As one official put it, "Having completed the first cycle of summit conferences, we return to France to begin the second round in a world that has become much more interdependent, a world that has since passed through two oil shocks, revolutions and other upheavals. As such, we must recognize the purpose of the coming summit, which is not to discuss subjects on a detailed, issue-by-issue basis but to exchange opinions so we can reach agreement on broad guidelines in a coordinated effort to resolve the world's problems. The question is how to arrive at a consensus on what must be done to restore vitality to the world economy."

At the early summit meetings there were some who felt that Japan was regarded as an outsider, a country not a member of the cultural "in" group as were the other six. The impact that Japan's growth in world trade has since had on the other Western economies makes it certain that this time it will command more attention.

Reaganomics May Dominate Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

of the leaders of the industrial West. Like its predecessor, it is being billed less as a forum for resolving issues than for airing them and establishing objectives in a general way.

Added to the importance of Versailles this year is the fact that Mr. Reagan will also be attending a summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization June 9 and 10 in Bonn, where several critical East-West issues, including nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union, are due to be discussed. The goal of both the Bonn and Versailles summits, then, is to seek greater political and economic harmony at a time when the Atlantic alliance is straining with different perspectives, views and political pressures.

"The main focus of the trip is the re-establishment of a fundamental understanding between Europe and the United States," said Mr. Hormats. "Yes, Japan and Canada will be at Versailles. But Europe is the central element to American foreign policy and American international economic policy. No two areas of the world have a greater depth of commitment to each other. Unless you get the European-American relationship right, it's hard to get everything else right."

Because Mr. Haig wanted a high-level official trusted by the president to help advise on the summit, he asked George Shultz, Treasury secretary in the Nixon administration, who is chairman of the president's economic advisory board, to meet with leaders in Europe, Canada and Japan and report informally to the White House on his talks.

Mr. Shultz's expertise is certain

to be helpful, because the issues surrounding the summit are both complex and treacherous. Among the topics that the administration expects on the agenda are the following:

• Trade. Alarmed at what appears to be growing pressures for protectionism, the United States wants the summit to produce a renewed commitment to free trade. The administration will also seek a commitment to multilateral trade negotiations and a rejection of the

Researcher Claims Marijuana Test on Breath and Saliva

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A researcher says his nonprofit laboratory has developed the first breath and saliva tests to detect the presence of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active ingredient in marijuana.

Dr. Stanley Gross of the University of California, Los Angeles, said Monday the noninvasive tests developed by the independent Receptor Research Laboratory in suburban Glendale could be of considerable interest to employers, the military and law enforcement officials.

But the work is being viewed with skepticism by those who say the problems of detecting marijuana use are much more complicated than those of detecting alcohol levels. And, they point out, not enough is known about which chemicals in marijuana cause impairment to the worker or driver.

bilateral agreements that have been cropping up in recent years, such as those involving the Japanese.

These objectives will be hard to obtain, U.S. officials agree, in light of the increasingly acrimonious accusations leveled between Europe and the United States over steel, farm products and other items, and between Japan and everyone else over Japanese import curbs.

• Exchange Rates. The corollary to the controversy over U.S. interest rates revolves around the European, particularly French, desire that the United States agree to the idea of intervening to help prop up sagging European currencies. The Reagan administration opposes any sort of intervention, favoring instead a greater harmonization of basic economic policies that would lead to fewer fluctuations in exchange rates.

• East-West trade. The United States, having failed to persuade the Europeans to end support of a natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, is hoping that the Europeans at least will endorse new curbs on future trade credits to the Communist bloc. But administration aides say the disagreement on this issue is no closer than ever to being resolved.

• North-South issues. France and Canada are expected to push again for endorsement of "global negotiations" on aid to developing countries. While the United States has said such talks might be useful, the administration fears that they might legitimize Third World demands for a greater share of the world's wealth. There may be disagreements in Versailles over the wording of the participants' support of such negotiations in the future.



IMPERIAL PARTY — TV personality Tetsuko Kuroyanagi covered her face as she laughed at a joke by Emperor Hirohito during the garden party given by the Japanese monarch Tuesday in Tokyo. The emperor's guests included Yasuhiro Yamashita, a world judo champion, third from right, and Kenichi Fukui, right, a 1981 Nobel Prize co-winner in chemistry.

U.S. Said to Tell Peking It Expects Eventual End to Taiwan Arms Sales

PEKING — The United States has told China it does not expect to sell arms to Taiwan indefinitely, senior foreign diplomats reported Tuesday. The diplomats described the stand as a major show of U.S. flexibility.

The diplomats, briefed by high-level Chinese Foreign Ministry officials, said the United States stopped short of agreeing to a deadline ending all U.S. military sales to the island. None of the diplomats wanted to be identified. They said China was given the

U.S. position during Vice President Bush's visit earlier this month. U.S. Embassy officials here have repeatedly declined comment on the substance of Mr. Bush's discussions.

China has called Mr. Bush's visit encouraging but said the crisis over Taiwan still exists. Deadlocked negotiations on the problem are expected to resume in Peking late this month. They started in November.

Mr. Bush said he was taking back to President Reagan some specific ideas from his discussions with the Chinese. But he said before leaving Peking there is no single initiative that will solve the Taiwan problem.

Washington broke formal ties with Taiwan and normalized relations with Peking in January, 1979. But under the Taiwan Relations Act passed by Congress, the United States pledged to sell defensive weapons to the Nationalists on Taiwan.

China's Communist government objects to all U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Peking considers Taiwan a Chinese province and has repeatedly warned Washington it will downgrade official relations unless the sales stop.

China contends that all arms sales interfere with its efforts to peacefully reunite Taiwan with the mainland. The Nationalists have rejected all Peking's overtures as "Communist tricks."

Mr. Reagan said in a letter to Premier Zhao Ziyang that he expected Taiwan's needs for arms to decrease as peaceful reunification is realized. The president also for the first time praised China's reunification plan, which would allow Taiwan to keep its free enterprise system and defense force.

The senior foreign diplomats quoted leading Chinese officials as saying the United States assured Peking it "will not perpetuate" arms sales to Taiwan and that such sales need not continue indefinitely.

In what the Communists called efforts to compromise, China earlier this year asked the United States to set a time limit ending all military sales to Taiwan. China reportedly asked for a U.S. agreement in principle to end sales, leaving the cutoff date and details to be worked out later.

Diplomatic observers said the latest U.S. private statement about limited duration goes a long way toward satisfying China's requirement. At the same time, they said, it preserves the U.S. commitment to Taiwan's defense needs.

Observers said that this show of flexibility, while not a commitment, bolsters the position of China's top leader, the deputy party chairman, Deng Xiaoping, and others who say U.S.-China relations are vital to China's security and economic development.

Taiwan Protests to U.S.

TAIPEI (Reuters) — The government here has protested strongly to Washington over remarks that Mr. Reagan made about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in recent letters to Chinese leaders, the Central News Agency reported Tuesday. The protest was accompanied by a demand that "the U.S. refrain from damaging the Republic of China's sovereignty and status," the agency quoted Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung as saying in parliament Monday.

Kin of Seoul President Held in Loan Scandal

The Associated Press

SEOUL — A relative of President Chun Doo Hwan was arrested Tuesday on charges of bribery and influence peddling after being linked to a huge loan scandal.

The president had no comment on the latest development in the scandal in South Korea's political and financial circles. Mr. Chun came to office pledging to stamp out widespread corruption.

Prosecutors said the man arrested was Lee Kyoo Kwang, 57, younger brother of Mr. Chun's father-in-law and a former brigadier general.

Mr. Lee was charged with taking \$142,000 from his sister-in-law Chang Yong Je to peddle his influence in favor of an Arab-Korean bank project pushed by Miss Chang's husband.

Prosecution sources said the charges were indirectly linked to the loan scandal, which involves \$210 million of suspicious bank loans and commercial paper transactions.

Mr. Lee resigned as president of the government's Korean Mining Promotion Corp. after Miss Chang and her husband were arrested two weeks ago on charges of defrauding six large business firms.

Mr. Lee's arrest came hours after he was interrogated on suspicion that he had helped Miss Chang obtain questionable loans from two government-run banks.

The scandal has paralyzed the Seoul stock market and money-lending on the curb market, an extensive network of private money lenders who handle millions of dollars in loans.

Sixteen business executives, including two former bank presidents, have been arrested. One major company has gone into receivership and another has declared bankruptcy.

Miss Chang's husband, Lee Chol Hui, 59, was a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The couple are accused of obtaining promissory notes from companies as collateral for loans and then circulating them without the consent of the firms.

Kwangju Uprising Marked

Meanwhile, a series of meetings in Kwangju marking the second anniversary of a bloody uprising resulted Tuesday in a demonstration that was broken up by police.

The Yonhap news agency reported that about 2,000 people gathered at the YWCA building in Kwangju, 155 miles (250 kilometers) south of Seoul, for a memorial service sponsored by Christian

groups. After the service, several hundred people tried to march and held a sit-down demonstration outside the YWCA building, before they were dispersed by police.

The agency said that about 10 people were hurt by police but there were no reports of injuries or other incidents.

Reports said that speakers praised what they called a patriotic uprising two years ago. At that time student-led rebels occupied the city for nine days in a protest of government policy. In the ensuing crackdown by authorities more than a hundred citizens were killed.

The attempt to march followed a large official-sponsored rally earlier in the day in the provincial capital and a memorial service at a cemetery outside the city.

Dixie Walker, 71, U.S. Baseball Star Of 1940s, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dixie Walker, 71, the Brooklyn Dodger outfielder whose popularity with Ebbets Field fans in the 1940s brought him the nickname "The People's Chatterbox," died Monday of cancer in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Walker, whose given name is Fred, compiled a .306 average during 18 seasons in the major leagues, and won the National League batting title in 1944 with .357.

Mr. Walker started his major league career with the New York Yankees, went to the Chicago White Sox, then the Detroit Tigers and was obtained by the Dodgers in 1939. In his first game as a Dodger, he singled to right field in the 11th inning to beat the Boston Braves. He had some of his best games against the New York Giants, and as a result, endeared himself to the fans and became a celebrity in Brooklyn.

Fred M. Sady

NEW YORK (NYT) — Fred M. Sady, 75, who collaborated with E.Y. (Yip) Harburg on the books for the Broadway musical "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," died Friday in Los Angeles.

Jennie M. Walker

BARBOURVILLE, Ky. (UPI) — Jennie M. Walker, 93, one of the first women in the nation to be elected a sheriff, died Monday of a long illness. She was elected sheriff of Knox County in the early 1930s.

DEATH NOTICES

INSLEY, TED
Beloved husband of Sally Insley and father of Charles and Guy Insley died on May 15, 1982, at home. The service will be held today, May 19, at 2:30 p.m., at St. Mary's Catholic Church, 10000 S. 10th St., Silverdale Avenue, Waltham, Surrey KT12 1EJ, England.

Dr. Stephen VAREJO, Jr., ecologist died in Paris on May 15th, 1982.

Alfonso Abandons Throne and Leaves Spain; Republic Established Under Provisional Premier

10 WORKERS DIE IN SEWER FIRE UNDER CHICAGO
DENVER FIREWORKS WORKER IN PASSAGES
The Spanish Civil War...
The front page of the New York Herald Tribune, Wednesday, April 15, 1981, features a large photograph of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, and a headline about the establishment of a republic under a provisional premier. The page also includes news about a sewer fire in Chicago that killed 10 workers, a fireworks worker in Denver, and the Spanish Civil War.

King Renounces Claims of Self and Son And Leaves to Board Ship for England; Zamora Forms Cabinet and Takes Control

Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, has renounced his claims to the throne and has left for England. His son, Juan Carlos, has also renounced his claims. Zamora has formed a cabinet and taken control of the government.

THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980

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ARTS/LEISURE

The Glory of Small Museums

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a fact of life that whereas big museums are admired and prized and respected, small museums are often overlooked. At the thought of the Frick Collection and the Morgan Library in New York, the Phillips Collection in Washington and the Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace, people the world over lift off into dreamland. For these, and for their equivalents elsewhere, they feel from the heart in a way that they do not for museums that are three city blocks long.

Big museums often leave them dazzled and disoriented, but they remember those small museums inch by inch. It should not be so. To the professional, a great museum is a paradise, even if it is a paradise that has its full quota of serpents. As for the novice, all he needs is the gift of concentration and a sense of when to stop.

But no matter how eagerly they go in, people often come out of big museums looking as if they had tried to make love to Kennedy Airport and got the worst of it. Nor is this a matter of individual response. It is intense, all-pervading, virtually universal. Can it be we ask ourselves, that there is an optimum size for museums? Can it be that the ever-expanding museums do violence to those very areas of the psyche that they are meant to nurture and refresh?

This question is more than ever topical at a time when the great museums are getting bigger and bigger. If once there was a pre-dated harmony between the work of art, the building in which it is housed and our optimum span of attention, it was long ago abandoned. Bigness — or bigness — is all.

Tribal Passions

There are three main reasons for this, and two of them are rational. The other relates to tribal passions that infect us without our knowing it. Museums have more and more to show. More and more people want to see it, for whatever reason. Not to have a big museum now counts as a civic disgrace. It is a symbol of civic vitality, cherished even by those who never go near it. We live with these considerations, but two recent events have

made me think about them again. The first is the inauguration at the Metropolitan Museum of new installations in the area of Chinese art. The Astor Court has been refreshed and replanted to rhyme with the spring season, and in the Douglas Dillon Galleries of Chinese painting a number of new acquisitions have been hung together with several major works of Chinese art that have lately been restored.

These changes in conjunction form a kind of city within the city of the museum. They stand for the ideal of serene distinction which seems to the layman to permeate both the art and the gardening of ancient China. Not only do they stand for art of very high quality, but they counteract and repudiate the restlessness, the vain tumult and the high pressure salaciousness that so often go with the concept of the major modern museum.

Walking through these galleries, we feel as if we could cross the Yangtze River on a reed, like the patriarch in Wu Pin's painting of "The Sixteen Lohans." Pausing before the Astor Court, we could almost fancy ourselves in the company of the gentleman-scholar Chen Shun (1483-1544). Chen Shun never had to worry about money and was therefore free to live on his country estate where — I quote from the current issue of the Metropolitan Museum's Bulletin — he "entertained his friends and painted for them while he was intoxicated."

We identify no less strongly with the early 12th-century Emperor Huizong, than when one was ever better at painting finches on bamboo. And even if in life we barely know the front of a horse from the back we clap our hands at the sight of the famous painting of Night-shining White, the favorite charger of the 8th-century Emperor Hsuan-tsung. We cannot wonder that in the 1,200 years of its existence this portrait should have been annotated on more than 20 occasions by enthusiasts who could not stop themselves from writing the Chinese for "Bravo!" and "Right on!" in those areas and the painter had left blank.

The relevance of these galleries to my main argument is not simply that they are a city within the city. They are a museum within the museum — and a museum with a

human face. They prove that in the metropolis of a major museum there is a role for a micropolis where all is reason and lucidity.

The second event of direct relevance in this context is the exhibition in Washington of 40 "Dutch Paintings of the Golden Age" from the Mauritshuis in The Hague. The Mauritshuis is high on the list of small museums that everyone loves. To begin with, the house in question is a paradigm of order, tranquility, logic and good sense. Though not built as a museum, it is exactly the right size. And it owns some of the most famous paintings that ever were painted.

Pace of Renewal

Those paintings look as if they had been there forever. But it is one of the lessons of the loan show at the National Gallery that this is not in the least a stagnant collection. Not only is it continually being renewed, but the pace of renewal has if anything been stepped up since World War II. The lesson for us, therefore, is that new buildings are not the only sign of municipal vitality. Intelligence is here ranked above bigness.

But the general question remains. Are we losing the art of making the museum that has a human face? The restaurant, the department store, the movie house, the concert hall, the hospitality center and the summer prom are fundamental to the new-style big museum. Have they usurped the historic function of the museum proper, which is to act as haven and sanctuary? Or is it that something is lacking in our late 20th-century selves? Do we lack the drive, the energy, the commitment and the esthetic sense that it takes to master the Metropolitan Museum, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, or for that matter the British Museum or the Louvre?

These are large and loose questions. It is not true, to begin with, that the art of making the perfect small museum has been lost. Philip Johnson's building for Dumbarton Oaks in Washington is one. Another is the same architect's Museum of Contemporary Art in Corpus Christi, Tex. To see those blinding white shapes outlined across the blinding blue sea is one of the great American experiences.

There are others, too. The Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park is a pastiche from top to bottom, but it is a pastiche that a great many people have learned to love. Louis Kahn's Yale Center for British Art has some of the most finely ordered spaces that this visitor was ever privileged to walk through.

Nor has Europe lost its touch. The Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace has been fitted into the site of a small bombed-out chapel in such a way as to make us feel immediately at home there. As for the Musée de la Chasse in Paris, it has a double claim upon us. Not only is it housed in a mansion by François Mansart, one of the great French architects, but it contains what the painter had left blank. The relevance of these galleries to my main argument is not simply that they are a city within the city. They are a museum within the museum — and a museum with a



Mauritshuis' Vermeer (detail), currently on show in Washington.

sportsmen in the depths of an autumnal forest, and its vivid awareness of men, guns and the driven bird, it can stand with the hunting scene in Jean Renoir's classic movie, "The Rules of the Game."

Denmark's Louisiana

When in Denmark, it is a joy to drive out from Copenhagen to the Louisiana Museum, where sea breezes come through the open door and the interior spaces adapt well to every manifestation of 20th-century art. And although the more specialized small museum is not really relevant here, I cannot resist mentioning the Museum of the Bird Cage in Neheim-Hüsten, West Germany. People over stop boasting of having been there.

What these places have in common is that they don't have to worry about being small. They are small by their very nature and with no discredit to themselves. It is with them as it is with the opera house at Glyndebourne in England, the Juilliard Theater in New York or the little rococo theater by Cuvilliers in Munich: smaller is perfect.

This is not to say that the big museum is a curse and a burden. The big museum came into being in response to social pressures that are still very much with us. If the museum has become a city within the city, it is because that's the way

we want it to be. We need a big museum the way a visiting head of state needs his guard of honor. Without it, we might wonder who we were. What the all-encompassing department store and the luxurious ocean liner were to the late 19th century, the big museum is to us.

It is to the museum that we look when the shortfalls of life outside are too much for us. It is dreamland writ in stone and marble, and posterity may decide that with all its flaws and paradoxes it has been one of the most ambitious social achievements of our time, and one of the most revealing, too.

The trick will be to keep that panoramic ambition and that huge driving energy and yet not lose the feeling for small perfections that used to characterize the museum. It is too late to go back to the scale of the private museum that Robert Adam designed for an English client in the 1770s — just three rooms, two oblong and one circular, for a collection of antique marbles. Likewise, the Old Ashmolean Museum of the 1670s in Oxford oozes looks like something out of a toystop by comparison with its successor. But if the big museum is to be what we are asking it to be — the ideal metropolis, in which the art of all times and all places is at home — we must not lose the microcosm within.

A Mixed Bag of Openers at Cannes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Were the movies better in 1916? The 35th Cannes Film Festival posed this embarrassing question to its guests by opening with D.W. Griffith's 66-year-old spectacle "Intolerance." In this particular case they were. "Intolerance," a commercial failure when first seen, has had a wider and more lasting influence than any motion picture ever made.

The Chinese "True Story of Ah Q," from a short story by Lu Xun, defeats itself by its grotesque portrait of a peasant's experiences before and during the 1911 revolution. Its central character is drawn as a repugnant low comic, a cross between Harry Langdon in a tatty mood and Joe Jackson, the circus clown, without his bicycle. This ridiculous boogian who spits and curses everyone elicits no sympathy, which makes his story pointless, true or not true.

The Turkish entry, "Yol," was entered at the last minute to avoid possible objections from the Turkish government. Yilmaz Guney, long a popular star in his homeland, has spent long sessions in prison for opposition to various regimes and on a charge of murdering a judge. He wrote the screenplay behind bars and appointed Sherif Goren, his assistant, to film it. Both fled Turkey — with the completed product — after his escape from prison. The film, though of primitive documentary cast, pictures the woes of the Kurdish population with compelling force and is persuasively acted.

Royal Flight

"La Nuit de Varennes" of Enrico Scola, appearing under the Italian banner, was shot in French and occupies itself with a French subject: the attempted flight of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette with their family to the Bretonne (Jean-Louis Barault), Casanova (Marcello Mastroianni) and Tom Paine (Harvey Keitel) in hot and unlikely pursuit. Its picturesque 18th-century decor and cosmopolitan have been caught in handsome atmospheric hues and its premise permits the literary trio to air their views on revolution, democracy and regicide as they bump along the highways in carriages and gather to wine and dine at taverns.

The British "Return of a Soldier" recounts the amnesia of an English officer of World War I after suffering shell shock at the front. Returning to his country mansion he can only recall a youthful romance before his marriage, an obsession that much annoys his wife. Alan Bridges has directed with shrewd eye to period

detail and in obvious imitation of Joseph Losey's staging style. There is a performance of the first rank by Alan Bates as the stricken soldier and excellent support by Glenda Jackson as his old love, by Julie Christie as his arrogant wife and by Ann-Margret as his adoring cousin. The script is an adaptation of a vintage Rebecca West novel.

African Cinema

African cinema is represented by four unusual films. "Shadow of the Earth" by Taiel Loubichi is a brilliant initial effort disclosing the destruction of a Tunisian farming village when official regimentation is imposed. There is a poetry to its portrayal of the inner solidarity of the community, a sort of psalm to human dignity.

Jillali Ferhat's "Puppets of Reed" concerns feminine oppression in Morocco and its scenario, Farida Ben Lyazid, is said to be the first Moroccan woman to engage in screen writing. "The Wind" by Souleymane Clisse from Mali has to do with university students angered by the dishonesty of academic authorities and the revolt that leads to imprisonment.

"Jem" by Ababacar Samb Makharam from Senegal investigates the cultural fountain of the African past, with great troubadours leading aid to a factory strike by their recalling of the country's traditional soul.

"Intolerance," outlining man's inhumanity to man down the ages, tells simultaneously four separate stories: Babylon's fall to Cyrus' armies, the crucifixion of Christ, the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in 16th-century France, and a contemporary tale of capital-labor conflict in the United States. Its juxtaposing of its episodes inspired Eisenstein's montage technique and its revelations of the cinema's power to stir emotions impressed political leaders. Lenin invited Griffith to come to Russia to glorify Bolshevism and Lloyd George urged him to aid the Allied cause. Griffith rejected the first invitation, but accepted the second, going to England and France to

Arts Agenda

PARIS — Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" returns to the Paris Opera's repertoire May 22 for the first time in almost two decades in a new production under the musical direction of Aldo Ceccato, staged by Georges Lemoine and designed by Jean-Pierre Vergier. The title parts will be taken by Barbara Harman and Neil Shicoff, with Jacques Mars, Yves Blum, Michel Philippe, Robert Druon, Marie Delormeau and Jean Bingen in other principal parts. Other performances are May 25, 26, June 1, 5, 9, 12, 15, 26, July 1, 7 and 14. Fays Robinson will sing Juliette at the June 12 and July 14 performances.

shoot a war propaganda epic, "Hearts of the World."

The mammoth 1916 wonder has been restored to its three-hour length by Raymond Rohauer from 15 copies he has collected. The themes of the original score were played on a piano for its Cannes projection, although an orchestral accompaniment will be recorded for general release. Its titles were written by Anita Loos, though their melange of O. Henry slang and biblical excerpts read more like Theodore Dreiser.

There are inserts of Lillian Gish, in the Walt Whitman phrase, "ceaselessly rocking mankind's cradle," and the cast of thousands include not only Mae Marsh, Co-star Talmadge and Seena Owen, all stars of the early flickers, but Douglas Fairbanks Sr., Sir Herbert Beerliohm-Tee and other stage notables. The Griffith moralizing is heavily Victorian, but his genius for cinematic representation and rhythm remain unsurpassed.

Jaak Lang, the French minister of culture, delivered a brief address opening the festival and trophies were bestowed on several directors previously honored with awards: Michelangelo Antonioni, John Boorman, Joseph Losey, Satyajit Ray, Volker Schlöndorff, Jacques Tati, Ousmane Sembene, Billy Wilder and Miklos Jancso.

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2 Museums Will Trade Masterpieces

By Grace Gluck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what they say is a "historic" move that will strengthen the collections of each, the Museum of Modern Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum have agreed to a multimillion-dollar swap of four masterpieces. The Modern will get two paintings of Wassily Kandinsky's "classical" period from the Guggenheim's collection, and the Guggenheim will get a Matisse and a Picasso from the Modern.

The Kandinskys are part of a celebrated set of four panels done by the Russian avant-gardist in 1914 for a New York apartment. Two are already owned by the Modern, and its acquisition will complete the ensemble.

With "The Italian Woman" (1916), the Guggenheim is acquiring its first Matisse of significance. Picasso's "Pitcher and Bowl of Fruit" (1931) gives the Guggenheim its first post-Cubist Picasso.

The Kandinskys were commissioned for an apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Campbell, and were the last works by the artist before he fled Germany for Russia with the outbreak of World War I. The transaction brought Kandinsky, then unknown in New York, 500 marks for each panel, or about \$177.30 apiece in 1914 dollars.

The ensemble, traditionally referred to as the "Four Seasons," was apparently broken up in 1921, when the Campbells were divorced. The Guggenheim bought its panels in 1941. They had been left in a Palm Beach house by a member of the Campbell family. The house's new owner, wanting to get rid of the paintings, gave them to her seamstress, who in turn gave them to an artist, thinking he might like to re-use the canvases.

In 1953, after Mrs. Campbell's death, the other two works — listed as "modernistic panels" by an unknown artist — were sold at a Connecticut auction of her belongings for \$15 and \$25 to an antique dealer. Later, they were sold to the Modern. The art historian Kenneth Lindsay, a specialist on Kandinsky, was able to associate the two panels owned by each museum with the four-part ensemble.

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May 10. 1982

Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

K mart Quarterly Earnings Off 83%

TROY, Mich. — K mart, the second-largest U.S. retailer after Sears, reported Tuesday that its first-quarter earnings had fallen by 83.1 percent.

The company blamed the weak economy and exceptionally bad weather. Net income declined in the first quarter to \$3.85 million from \$24.6 million a year earlier. Sales were \$3.6 billion, up 1 percent from \$3.3 billion in the 1981 quarter.

K mart's chairman, Bernard M. Faber, said the company will open 65 to 70 new stores this year, down from 171 in 1981 and 199 in 1980. It also plans to modernize some stores.

Du Pont Closes Part of Fiber Plant

WILMINGTON, Del. — Du Pont is planning to close permanently part of a Chattanooga, Tenn., plant that produces textile nylon fiber, the company said Tuesday. It said 500 jobs will be eliminated within 90 days and another 500 will be cut in the next two years.

The closing affects 65 million pounds of production capacity that the company said has become obsolete. The plant, which employs about 2,800 workers, will continue to produce other nylon fiber products, Du Pont said.

AT&T Exchange Has New Features

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph has announced new features for its Dimension private branch exchange system that, among other things, will enable businesses to regulate office energy use, to use up to 25,000 stations, conduct phone conversations and transmit computer data on the same line.

An AT&T official said Tuesday that the new features makes the Dimension system "the most functionally advanced system on the market" and said additional features would be announced later in the year.

Deutsche Bank Ready for Expansion

COLOGNE — Deutsche Bank will not hesitate to increase capital when credit demand revives, shareholders were told Tuesday. Wilfried Girth, the joint management board spokesman, said the bank wanted to assure firm for expansion.

Mr. Girth was optimistic about results for the year, but would not be more specific. He said the credit volume of the parent bank fell slightly in the first quarter.

2 Canadian Security Firms to Merge

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Richardson Securities of Canada has agreed to merge with the Greenshields brokerage house. Richardson is buying Greenshields' equity interest, said a Richardson spokesman, who gave no amount for the transaction.

The merger is expected to be completed by 1983, the spokesman said. Richardson employs about 1,100 people and Greenshields about 900. The spokesman said there would be some consolidation of sales branches, but that most offices would be continued in major cities. Headquarters will be in Winnipeg.

E.F. Hutton, which has a 10-percent equity interest in Greenshields, will not have any interest in the merged firm, the spokesman said. The brokerage business in Canada has been hit by the recession, and Greenshields imposed a 10-percent pay cut on employees in February.

Belgian Mine Firms Consider Merger

BRUSSELS — Cie. Asturienne des Mines and Mines et Fonderies de Zine de la Vieille Montagne said Tuesday that they are considering a merger. They said that studies to be conducted with Union Minière will evaluate the prospects for a merger.

Union Minière has a 28-percent stake in Vieille Montagne and a 26-percent share of Asturienne. The latter had a net profit in 1981 of 133.7 million Belgian francs (\$3.08 million) compared with 743.4 million in 1980. Vieille Montagne's 1981 results have not been published. Its net profit in 1980 was 98 million francs.

India Seeks Bids for Steel Project

NEW DELHI — The government will invite foreign suppliers to bid for contracts for various parts of a steel plant to be built in eastern India, Steel Ministry officials said Tuesday.

A contract with Davy McKee of Britain to build the \$2.8-billion plant in Orissa state was canceled last week after the company said it would be unable to undertake the construction and could only supply the equipment, officials said.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Subroto Sees Oil Demand Rising Soon

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia predicted Tuesday that world demand for OPEC oil will rise this summer for the first time in more than a year.

At a special four-nation committee meeting on OPEC production, Mr. Subroto also said the oil cartel would stick to its current price structure, based on a benchmark price of \$34 a barrel.

"I don't think there will be a change in the official price of OPEC," he said, before entering a closed-door committee session.

The committee, comprising Mr. Subroto and the oil ministers of Algeria, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates, is expected to recommend extending the production ceilings OPEC members agreed to at an emergency meeting two months ago in Vienna.

Spring Meeting

The 13-nation organization will consider the recommendation Thursday, when it holds its regular spring meeting in Quito, Ecuador. Earlier, sources said OPEC will cut lower its prices this year. The sources said the organization had concluded that the world oversupply of oil would end this summer and that prices would remain near current levels. Standard Oil of California forecast recently that the glut should be absorbed by July 1, and that OPEC production is likely to pick up afterward.

The Vienna agreement to limit total OPEC production to 17.5 million barrels per day came as world oil prices were tumbling and oil sales by some cartel members were rapidly declining. Since then, prices on the open market have recovered to near the level of official OPEC contract prices.

Mansour al-Odeibi, the president of OPEC and the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said Monday that current OPEC production is "something like" 15 million barrels per day, about half its peak output three years ago. He also said OPEC was committed to restricting its production to keep prices from falling.

One of the biggest uncertainties facing OPEC is economic recovery in the United States and Europe. Marc S. Nan Nguema, the cartel's secretary-general, said, "OPEC has the impression that the American economic recovery has been delayed." The United States buys



Subroto

more than 15 percent of OPEC's total daily output.

Warning on U.K. Oil Development

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain is jeopardizing the future development of North Sea oil fields through its high taxing levels, an all-party parliamentary committee said Tuesday. It called for major changes in tax policy.

The report said that Britain's tax share on a large, profitable oil field could exceed 85 percent of income, while on a marginal field it was about 65 percent. "A substantial risk exists that development is being discouraged," the report said.

The committee said North Sea oil production could decline in the 1990s and beyond. It rejected the idea of cutting exports and reducing production to prolong Britain's net self-sufficiency in oil, as advocated by some oil companies, saying such a move would be neither profitable nor wise.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 18, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.3225	4.428	111.31	42.27	0.3956	—	5.885	138.34	32.70
Brussels (G)	43.97	79.045	18.925	7.3225	3.41	16.995	—	22.205	5.94
Frankfurt	2.2245	4.194	—	36.21	1.855	—	5.925	117.40	26.47
London (G)	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.2885	2.2224	55.50	21.18	—	4.9120	29.24	45.21	143.44
New York	—	1.0000	0.0091	0.0777	—	0.397	0.0228	0.0258	0.1267
Porto	4.8445	16.927	348.27	—	—	4.893	26.12	13.74	30.14
Zurich	1.4645	2.6577	62.029	22.67	0.1529	—	76.28	4.991	34.92
1000	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
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1000	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Brock Urges North-South Trade Talks

Readers

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed a new round of talks aimed at improving trade relations between the world's rich and poor nations, U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock announced Tuesday.

In outlining the U.S. proposal, Mr. Brock told the National Press Club that less developed countries should provide greater access to their markets in exchange for lower tariffs on their exports to the developed countries.

"I have asked our trading partners to consider calling for a North-South round of trade negotiations in GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)," he said.

Preferences Lost

He said the United States would support a new "third tier" of tariffs within the GATT for newly industrializing nations.

Currently, less developed countries are entitled to lower tariffs for many of their exports under the Generalized System of Preferences mechanism (GSP). But, as their competitiveness grows, the preferences are lost for certain products and the poor nations become subject to the same tariffs levied on developed countries.

According to a U.S. Trade Official, Washington envisions a middle level of tariffs for less developed countries no longer eligible for GSP treatment.

In exchange, Mr. Brock said, "It's time we began to negotiate away some of the barriers to trade in the developing world."

"Developing countries currently are conducting their trade and trade-related policies largely unfettered by multilateral discipline," he added.

Positive Response

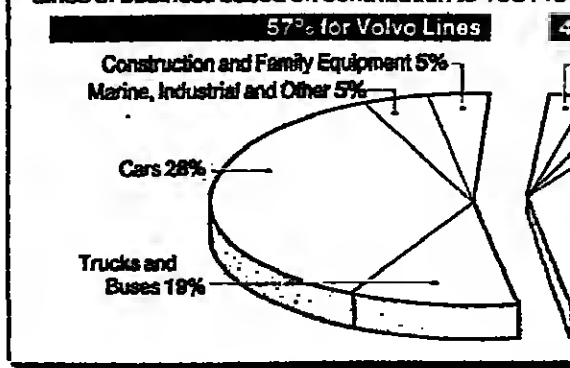
The Trade Office official said the United States has discussed its proposal with its major trading partners and received a generally positive response. But some of the developed nations "are concerned about how this would affect their own competitiveness," he acknowledged.

On another issue, Mr. Brock said so-called reciprocity legislation, which would require the United States to restrict imports from countries that discriminate against American goods, is not necessary. He said that international agreements already provide adequate recourse to correct trade discrimination.

But he said he would welcome legislation that would give the administration more flexibility to deal with trade discrimination in the field of services.

Volvo Acquisition and Diversification

Lines of business based on contribution to 1981 revenues*



Volvo Reduces Reliance on Cars

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

GOTEBOURG, Sweden — Volvo Scandinavia's biggest company, is approaching auto manufacturing as if, over the long term, the company realized that almost everything else it does has greater potential than making cars.

In 1971, about 75 percent of Volvo's revenue involved autos. Now it is about 25 percent. Oil trading, a Volvo activity since the Scandinavian trading company Beijerinvest became part of the Volvo group last year, accounted for greater sales in 1981 than cars did. And the group's food-processing companies represented greater volume than the bus division.

Volvo had total sales equivalent to more than \$8 billion last year. Its pretax income amounted to \$242 million. The company employs 76,100 people, 19,500 of them outside Sweden.

Volvo is still, determinedly, an industrial enterprise. But at the same time, moving money and oil around through Beijerinvest is the largest single item on last year's balance sheet.

The company, after a profitable year, is not deep in an identity crisis. Yet Bo Ekman, Volvo's senior vice president for finance, talks quite eagerly about further reducing automobile manufacturing's share of the group's overall activities.

"I haven't sensed a change in corporate mood since we took in Beijerinvest," he said. "We don't

define ourselves as a conglomerate or a detached investor; we are an industrial group for whom quality and technology are very important."

"If cars represented 15 percent of business in time, that would be great," he added. "It would mean a very nice kind of development in other areas; I don't foresee a major expansion in manufacturing capacity."

Volvo's doubts about the automobile business began a decade ago when, Mr. Ekman said, the company became convinced "not to get cornered, not to get landlocked" in cars. The next 10 years were a time of working on changes corresponding to Swedish realities: extremely high production costs and a tiny domestic market.

Some of the decisions were obvious, such as concentrating on trucks and buses, where the competition was thinner, and aiming car production at a very sharply defined segment of the market — the upper-middle-class family car.

It was also a time of attempting to broaden the privately owned group's base and generate capital. An attempted merger with Saab-Scania, another Swedish motor vehicle maker, fell through, as did a deal that would have made Norway a major Volvo partner.

The Beijerinvest operation was completed in April, 1981. Officially, it was Volvo paying \$405 million to acquire a company with extensive inter-

(Continued on Page 11)

Chase Report Helps Push NYSE Prices Down

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower Tuesday as bank shares declined on the news that a government securities firm was unable to pay \$160 million in interest owed to Chase Manhattan.

The Dow Jones industrial average was on the down side all day and closed with a decline of 4.47 points, to 840.85. Declines led advances by around five to two.

Volume rose to 49 million shares from 45.6 million Monday, when the industrials sank 12.46 points, the biggest drop since Feb. 22.

Analysts said the market's weakness reflects pessimism over the direction of interest rates. The federal funds rate, charged on overnight loans between banks, has held firm at about 14.5 percent since Friday

despite a slight moderation in the growth of the money supply.

Analysts said stock prices also came under pressure from the Commerce Department's report of a 6.4-percent drop in April housing starts and a revision in March starts to a decline of 0.4 percent from the originally reported rise of 2.5 percent.

Chase Manhattan fell \$3.25 in active trading, closing at \$48.75. The bank holding company said claims may be filed against it in

connection with problems at Drysdale Government Securities, which was reported to be unable to pay about \$160 million in accrued interest on borrowed securities.

Some investors took the development, which occurred less than a week after Braniff International filed for protection under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law, as a sign of the severity of the present recession. Many analysts said the early selloff in Chase stock was emotional but added it demonstrated the nervousness on Wall

Street about potential business failures.

Drysdale's troubles also raised fears that liquidity will be tight in the government securities market, which could hurt other banks. Other banks with losses included Citicorp, off 1/4 to 25%; Morgan Guaranty, 1/4 to 52%; Manufacturers Hanover, 1 to 29%; Bancal Trust, 1/4 to 30%; and Bankers Trust, 1/4 to 30%.

Metromedia also rose after saying it had completed the acquisition of a Boston television station.

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Honeywell

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1982
\$100,000.00
MAY 13, 1982
\$79,248.70
after all charges
EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1981
\$100,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1981
\$237,214.03
1981 Performance +137%
OVER \$4,000,000.00
UNDER MANAGEMENT.

For information call or write Royal Fraser or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041. TELEX 894667 173 UN. TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour, Maclean International LTD.

TAPMAN

Banks Agree To Argentine Debt Proposal

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Argentina's finance minister, Roberto Alemann, says he has received assurances from international bankers that they will continue to roll over Argentina's short-term debt until the Falkland Islands dispute is over.

Banking sources said they would go along with the Argentine request because, as one put it, "There's no other way."

Interviewed by telephone Monday in New York, before he returned home after a trip that included a stop in Zurich, Mr. Alemann said that \$700 million of debt has been paid off this year and that payments are continuing as they come due. The total debt was estimated at \$35.7 billion at the end of 1981.

Mr. Alemann said Argentina has asked the banks to "maintain the exposure they have, that they roll over their credits until Argentina can go to market with syndicate loans." Asked when that might be, he replied, "When the conflict is over."

The minister said that Argentina is trying to substitute \$3.5 billion in medium-term debt for short-term debt now outstanding and that by early April when Argentina invaded the Falklands, more than a third of the substitution had been completed.

He added that if the conflict is resolved diplomatically, the balance of the \$3.5-billion goal is expected to be arranged quickly by "returning to the market with syndicate loans." If the conflict continues, he said, Argentina would need time for a return to the market.

Meeting at the Argentine Consulate in Manhattan with 69 bankers from the United States, Canada and Japan, Mr. Alemann said his government's economic program — calling for a reduction in the federal deficit, a return of



Roberto Alemann

state-run industries to the private sector and lower inflation — has been slowed by the Falkland crisis but is still "moving ahead."

He said that Argentina's president, Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, would not take action on any of the state-run industries "while the conflict is on."

In Zurich last Friday, Mr. Alemann spoke before 44 bankers from nine countries. No British banks were represented. At that meeting too, the Argentine official said, he received assurances that short-term debt will be rolled over.

Some of the questions dealt with the position Argentina might take if non-British banks share Argentine loan repayments with British banks. Under existing agreements, banks that are not receiving repayments — in this instance, the British banks — can request a share from those receiving payments.

Mr. Alemann said that Argentina would continue to pay the non-British banks, even though they shared with British banks, but that "Argentina will not replenish the shared part to the non-British bank."

Shortly after the Falkland crisis began last month, the Argentine government said it had set up an account to hold British loan repayments until the crisis is settled. Mr. Alemann said that the money is being paid into the account at the Argentine central bank and is earning interest. He declined to disclose the rate but said the money would be paid to the British banks when Argentina's assets in Britain, frozen by the government there, are released.

EEC Official Sees 'Blood on Floor' If the U.S. Slashes Steel Imports

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A high-ranking European Economic Community official has warned the United States that its tough talk about possible trade sanctions against European steelmakers could have serious repercussions, possibly including rioting by Europe's unemployed.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, told reporters Monday that he was speaking on behalf of the EEC. While not threatening direct retaliation against the United States by Europe, he said U.S. actions could lead to "a lot of blood on the floor" politically.

If the Reagan administration takes drastic measures against foreign steelmakers, European officials may feel pressure to take action on U.S. farm products, for example, or the Domestic International Sales Corp. system, which allows U.S. companies overseas to defer certain taxes indefinitely. The Europeans have said the DISC deferment is an unfair subsidy.

But last year agreed to drop the complaint temporarily. The EEC official said pressure may build to renew complaints against the system.

The official was particularly critical of the decision last week by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to consider imposing retroactive duties on any foreign steelmakers found to have violated trade laws. Mr. Baldrige, who is under pressure from the steel industry and Congress, said he may invoke an untested section of the Export Administration Act of 1979, allowing him to impose penalties retroactively by up to 90 days.

The department is expected to make preliminary findings next month on 55 complaints by the U.S. steel industry against foreign makers. The complaints allege that European and other foreign steelmakers hurt U.S. steelmakers by flooding the United States with imports priced below production costs or supported by government subsidies.

The Commerce Department said

the decision was intended to "penalize sudden foreign steel imports" into the United States allegedly made in an attempt to beat the imposition of an import ruling next month. Mr. Baldrige said the retroactive clause "serves notice on importers and foreign suppliers that we will not allow the law to be flouted."

The EEC official said "it is in the interest of the United States not to be too extreme in interpreting" subsidies law in regard to the cases. The official denied, however, that the Europeans are asking for special favors from the Reagan administration. He said U.S. officials should consider the international effects of their actions against trading partners.

The steel issue is critical in European countries, whose steel sales to the United States total \$2 billion a year. Since 1974, 250,000 steel jobs have been lost in Europe. The official warned that a harsh U.S. move could cause riots in Europe and noted that 10,000 unemployed steelworkers in Brussels already have held protests.

Volvo Reduces Reliance on Cars

(Continued from Page 9)

ests, including Scandinavian trading in energy and food processing. In terms of assets and reassignment responsibilities, the arrangement was more difficult to describe.

Anders Wall, the man behind Beijerve, was made chairman of the board of Volvo, while Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, who had been president, was given the title of chief executive officer, managing director and chief corporate spokesman.

"Either you change with a hatchet, or you change by evolution," Mr. Ekman said. "This is more evolutionary; you could say our development is partly circumstantial and partly willed."

Truck production currently provides more profit than automobile manufacturing for the company. Volvo now makes about 300,000 cars a year and has brought out a new top-of-the-line model in Eu-

rope, an American-looking sedan called the 760GLE, which it will introduce in the United States this fall.

The car division had a bad experience with its less ambitious 340 series, which has lost the equivalent of \$119 million.

The United States, where sales have increased, is now Volvo's most important market. Business in West Germany, another important target, has declined, however.

But everything has gone up in the truck market, where Volvo doubled its production during the 1970s. In spite of the diminished size of world sales, Volvo increased its share last year after a record year in 1980. It now outsells Daimler-Benz in Britain and is close in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The big Volvo effort on the truck market came last year, with its purchase of most of the assets of White Motor, the American

truck manufacturer, for about \$70 million. "To be a survivor in the truck market, we had to get into the United States," said Sven Langensius, president of Volvo's truck division. "It would have taken too long and been too difficult to go about it another way."

Mr. Langensius' goal is to push Volvo White Truck to a 10-percent share of the U.S. market from its current 5.8 percent. Volvo will make heavy use of the New River Valley, Va., plant taken over from White, but Mr. Langensius said it would not make much sense to manufacture engines and gearboxes anywhere but Europe.

The Volvo truck division's vigor has a parallel in Volvo buses, where it calls itself the second-biggest exporter next to Daimler-Benz. Now, Volvo has made up its mind to enter the American market. It has two buses being tested by New Jersey Transit, and will enter bids in various places soon.

The long-term plans, depending on acceptance and volume, would involve building bodies at Volvo's Chesapeake, Va., plant.

Burger King Names Chief

Readers

MIAMI — Burger King, a unit of Pillsbury, said Norman Brinker will succeed Louis Neeb as chairman and chief executive officer, effective June 1. Mr. Brinker is president of Pillsbury's restaurant group.

A Lloyd's spokesman said the war-risk cancellation was a rare event, citing Angola, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel and Cambodia as other potentially hazardous zones for which there was no flat war-risk rate.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Luxembourg

DIVIDEND PAYMENT

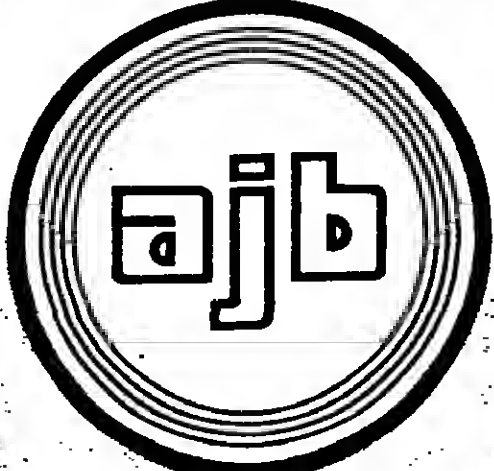
At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in Luxembourg on May 11, 1982 it was resolved that a dividend of US\$ 1.40 per share be payable for the year ended December 31, 1981.

In respect of bearer shares, the dividend will be payable from June 1, 1982 at any one of the offices of the Company's paying agents on surrender of coupon No. 10.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Extract from Audited Accounts

	25th Feb. 1982	27th Feb. 1981
Share Capital	6,000	6,000
Retained Profit	11,600	10,000
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	8,063	7,435
	12,495	10,317
Deposits	507,225	497,805
Loans	369,590	295,479
Total Assets	558,823	544,340
Profit before Taxation	4,134	4,139
Profit after Taxation	2,228	1,914



The Sanwa Bank Limited

The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.

The Mitsui Bank Limited

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Limited

An International Consortium Bank
(Shareholders' aggregate assets well exceeding U.S. \$214 billion)
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
29-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QA
Tel: 01-623 5581, Telex: 883661

BEAR STEARNS

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Heico Gesellschaft für Auslandsbeteiligungen AG

has sold

563,540 Shares of Common Stock of Wm. E. Wright Co.

to

Wm. E. Wright Co.

We acted as financial advisor to Heico Gesellschaft für Auslandsbeteiligungen AG in this transaction.

Bear, Stearns & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

New York/Atlanta/Boston/Chicago/Dallas/Los Angeles/San Francisco
Amsterdam/Geneva/Hong Kong/London/Paris
May, 1982

ARTOC BANK AND TRUST LIMITED

Artoc Bank and Trust Limited is a fully licensed international Merchant Bank and Trust Company incorporated in the Bahamas with strong associations in the Middle East which enable the Bank to offer its customers expert advice on trade between Arab and western countries, as well as providing a complete service in the financing of trade, particularly in the oil and commodity sectors. The Bank provides all international banking facilities and its trust organisation specialises in arranging and managing investments in western countries.

Head Office Charlotte House Charlotte Street P.O. Box N8319 Nassau, Bahamas
Tel: (809) 32-51183 Telex: 20270 ARTOC BANK

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Telephone: 361-64-58
Telex: 214626

ADVISORY OFFICE

Arah Gulf Building, El Sour Street, P.O. Box 2074, Kuwait
Telephone: 42190 Telex: 2366 (ACSA KTI)

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

	1982	1981
Kumogai Gumi		
Revenue	279,540	253,870
Profits	4,370	5,240
Year		
Revenue	466,870	449,130
Profits	5,560	4,620

Netherlands

	1982	1981
1st Quor.		
Revenue	3,710	3,530
Profits	25.9	29.1
Per Share	0.88	0.98

United States

	1982	1981
1st Quor.		
Revenue	804.7	832.4
Profits	52.77	48.87
Per Share	1.44	1.32

Dresser Industries

	1982	1981
2nd Quor.		
Revenue	1,140	1,180
Profits	63.00	74.30
Per Share	0.80	0.97

1st Half

	1982	1981
Revenue	2,300	2,170
Profits	139.9	138.0
Per Share	1.78	1.76

Hewlett-Packard

	1982	1981
2nd Quor.		
Revenue	1,000	867.00
Profits	94.00	70.00
Per Share	0.76	0.57

1st Half

	1982	1981
Revenue	2,000	1,640
Profits	162.00	133.00
Per Share	1.35	1.09

K-Mart

	1982	1981
1st Quor.		
Revenue	3,640	3,370
Profits	5.90	24.6
Per Share	0.04	0.28

Lucky Stores

	1982	1981
1st Quor.		
Revenue	1,840	1,690
Profits	15.8	20.1
Per Share	0.31	0.40

Europeans Favor Delay in Raising Export Loan Rates

Readers

BRUSSELS — Finance ministers from the European Economic Community have proposed to delay until mid-June plans to raise export credit rates, according to Belgium's finance minister, Willy de Clercq.

Britain and France, among others, are strongly opposed to some aspects of the compromise plan to raise rates for government-backed export credits.

The plan, put forward by Sweden after a conference earlier this month failed to produce an agreement, calls for rates higher than those favored by most EEC nations but lower than those sought by the United States. Japan and the United States have expressed support for the plan. France and Britain, however, object to the way the proposal would raise the rates while also reclassifying many developing countries into categories that would mean they would pay still higher rates.

Speaking to reporters after an informal ministerial meeting Monday night, Mr. de Clercq said the EEC Commission will be asked to sound out opinion in other major industrial countries on the scope for revising the plan.

The current accord on export credits expires at the end of May.

New IBM Display Writer

Readers

RYE, N.Y. — International Business Machines will introduce an entry-level display writer system selling for \$6,160, including a software license fee, the company said Tuesday. Previously, IBM said, its lowest-priced display writer system sold for \$8,245.

September 1982

20 Monday

263-1002

21 Tuesday

264-101 Tax week 25

Oil and money
Conference

London

Lunch

Lunch

Note these dates in your calendar now!

The third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 20 and 21 at the Intercontinental Hotel in London.

The program will include sessions on the following subjects: the supply-demand outlook, the impact of downstream Arab investment, the long-term gas outlook, problems of energy

financing, how to make money in a soft energy market, and the future of the Gulf.

For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747.12.65, Ext.: 316. Telex: 612832.

Herald Tribune

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

May 18, 1982
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Closing prices, May 18, 1982

Banks			Interest—Min coin—West			Coupon Note			Bid Asked		
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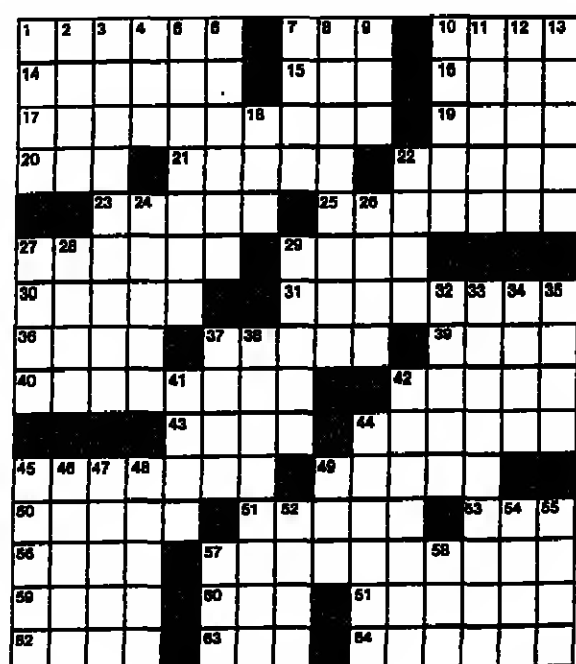


U.S. Dollars, Deutsche Mark, and Pounds Sterling.
Add the fact that BankAmerica Travelers Cheques are backed by BankAmerica Corporation, with assets of over US \$100 billion, and you can see why people who know where they're going carry BankAmerica Travelers Cheques wherever they go.

BA CHEQUE CORPORATION

CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Office worker's fastener
7 Weight of a load of bricks
10 Glorious noisemaker at St. Mary's
14 More uncouth
15 Unclose, to Marlowe
16 Weir-sounding lake
17 Unwelcome words on an envelope
18 Covers
19 Evelyn is one
21 Oral
22 Allocated
23 Far from fresh
25 Capitalist
27 Massenet opera
29 Angry fit
30 A famous twirl
31 Approaches
36 Use an ice man's pair
37 Yikes
38 Robust
40 Declared
42 Shade of brown
43 Porridge
44 Island, U.S.M.A. training base
45 Sedan shelter
46 Corporate channel

DOWN

- 50 He wrote "The Cocktail Party"
51 Cantor
53 Famed far East name
56 Reno rulers
57 Post Riley's Indiana birthplace
58 Be behind a lawbreaker
60 Slammer
61 "Who Cares?" song
62 Emulate
63 Nothing could be finer to a miner
64 Severe critic
13 Where British get out in the Air
18 Homophone for Air
22 Blondie, to Dagwood
24 Mesaki, e.g.
25 Pleasant
27 Minutes of a meeting
28 Greek letters
29 Noted restaurateur
32 Kind of stop
33 Baptism is one
34 French saint, Dec. 1
35 A proverbial sepiet
37 Top banana
38 Vendor of
41 Kind of squad
42 Guarded arithmetic
43 Goren's arithmetic
45 Juniper
46 At another place, La.
47 Prepared potatoes, in a way
48 Baudelaire, e.g.
49 Foist punch
52 Jozsef
53 Met base
54 German elder
55 Reput
57 Vendor of stps.
58 General Eater

WEATHER

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	WIND	PRECIP.
ALABAMA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
ALASKA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
ARIZONA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
ARKANSAS	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
CALIFORNIA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
COLORADO	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
CONNECTICUT	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
DELAWARE	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
FLORIDA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
GEORGIA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
ILLINOIS	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
INDIANA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
IOWA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
KANSAS	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
KENTUCKY	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
LOUISIANA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MAINE	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MARYLAND	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MASSACHUSETTS	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MICHIGAN	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MINNESOTA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MISSISSIPPI	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MISSOURI	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
MONTANA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NEBRASKA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NEVADA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NEW HAMPSHIRE	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NEW JERSEY	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NEW MEXICO	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NEW YORK	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NORTH CAROLINA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
NORTH DAKOTA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
OHIO	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
OKLAHOMA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
OREGON	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
PENNSYLVANIA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
RHODE ISLAND	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
SOUTH CAROLINA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
SOUTH DAKOTA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
TENNESSEE	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
TEXAS	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
UTAH	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
Vermont	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
VIRGINIA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
WASHINGTON	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
WEST VIRGINIA	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
WISCONSIN	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64
WYOMING	74	64	15	Cloudy	74	64

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 18, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on last prices. The funds are listed in alphabetical order by country of origin.

(W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly; (D) = daily.

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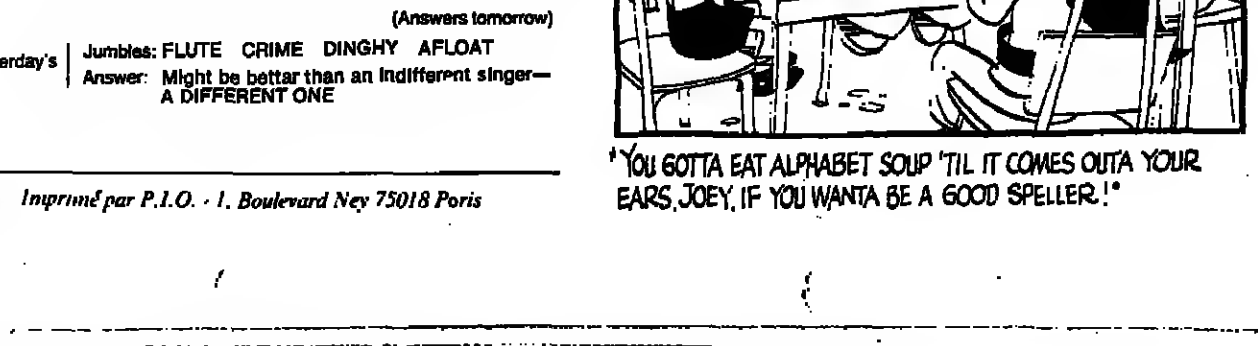
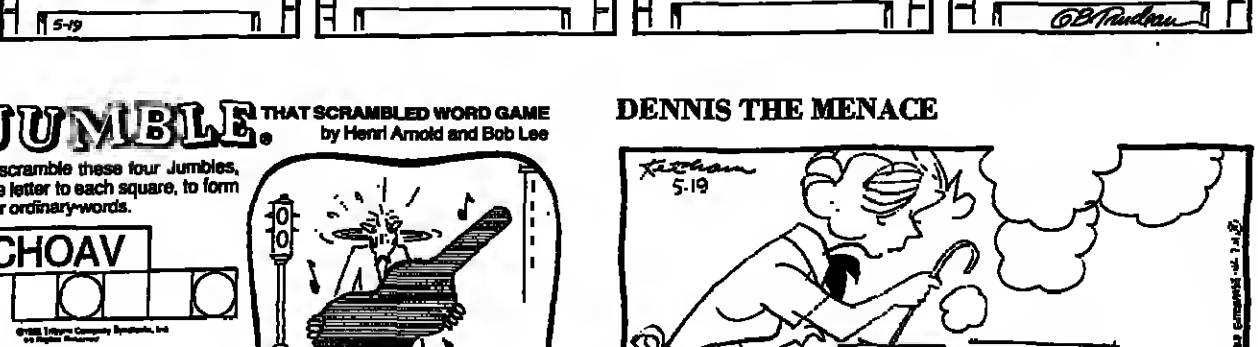
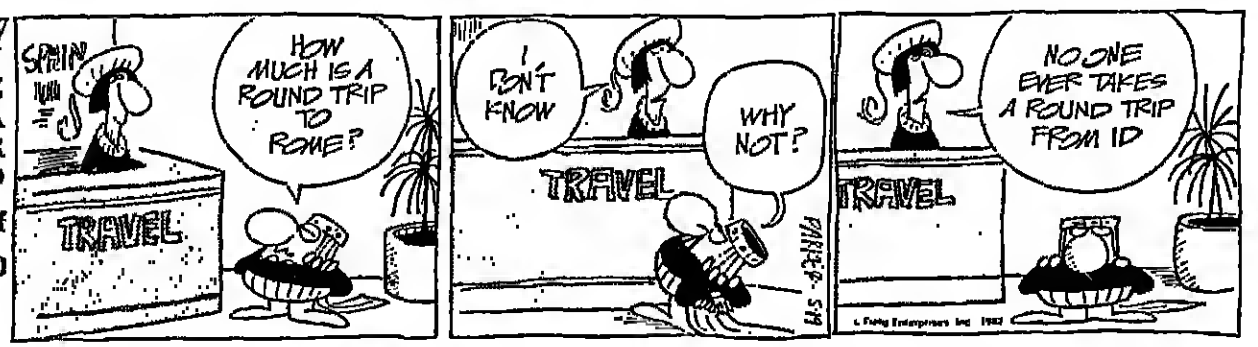
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BOOKS

PUTTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

The Autobiography of John Culshaw

By John Culshaw. 362 pp. \$17.50.

Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michael Darda

As a producer who listens to classical music probably owns at least a couple of records produced by John Culshaw. Between 1946 and 1967 he was the manager of the classical division of Decca Recording Co. In this autobiography, nearly complete at the time of his death last year at age 55, Culshaw relates his professional encounters with conductors (Beecham,

Solti, Karajan), singers (Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Franco Corelli, Leontyne Price), performers (Clifford Curzon, Rubinstein), and composers (Benjamin Britten).

As a producer Culshaw was responsible for assembling musicians and singers, setting up recording studios, overseeing engineers, placing spouses, maestros or bosses, and finishing the job on time and up to standards. During the period he worked for Decca — the book ends just before he left in 1967 to become director of musical programming at the BBC — Culshaw helped transform a small, second-rate company into the most prestigious of European recording operations.

His special love being opera and vocal music, Culshaw recalls with particular pride the making of Solti's amazingly spectacular "Das Rheingold." Karajan's sexually ecstatic "Tristan und Isolde" and Britten's moving "War Requiem." Besides these high spots, he details the inner workings of Decca — it seems that none of its top-level executives knew how a record was made — and recollects the antics of legendary musical figures.

Once conductor Ernst Ansermet played his recorded interpretations of "Petruška," "The Firebird," and "The Rite of Spring" for Stravinsky, at least two hours of music, during which the composer sat silently. "When the last note of the last work had sounded, even the taciturn Ansermet could not resist asking Stravinsky what he thought." I think Stravinsky said, "there is something wrong with your pickup." The musically meticulous George Szell, listening in on a piano concerto rehearsal with pianist Clifford Curzon and conductor Hans Knappertsbusch, sent a note to Curzon, congratulating him on his performance, "despite all that was going on around you." Recording a Mozart concerto, Rubinstein insisted that his piano "be relentlessly loud throughout, irrespective of dynamics, tone quality, or whatever. Mozart might have written for the orchestra."

Culshaw's captivating, self-deprecating memoir concludes with a profile of the National Symphony's Mstislav Rostropovich to the early 1960s: "I have never known anyone like Rostropovich, which is probably because there is nobody like him. A year or two earlier he had played virtually all the repertoire for cello and orchestra during a series of London concerts, and I came away convinced that he was indisputably the greatest instrumentalist of our time. To my ear, he never made mistakes, either technically or musically, and his commitment to whatever he was playing seemed total. . . . In Kingsway Hall he worked as I had never, in all the years, seen an artist work before; he could hear and wanted to correct, in perfection, which were not always apparent to me or, I think, even to Britten. The orchestra observed all this with something like awe — yet he was not beyond turning to the first cellist and asking how he would bow or finger a particular passage. It was just a question of music-making, and nothing else (but nothing else) mattered."

This is an engaging autobiography by a man who was himself utterly mad about music. Readers who enjoy it should look up Culshaw's other books, especially "Rite of Resounding," with its full account of Solti's recording of Wagner's "Ring" cycle.

Michael Darda is on the staff of the Washington Post.

Siberian Crane Born

United Press International

BARABOO, Wis. — A Siberian crane broke through its egg shell Thursday night and became the second ever born in captivity. A group trying to preserve one of the world's most endangered species promptly named the chick "Gandhi" after Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister.

Scott Freeman, spokesman for the International Crane Foundation, said it was named after Mrs. Gandhi because of her efforts to save the species by establishing the Keoladeo National Park as a sanctuary for migrating cranes.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE casual tennis player with little experience never has the opportunity to play doubles with, say, John McEnroe. And if he did, nervous tension would probably cause him to double-fault repeatedly.

Bridge players of comparable ability do sometimes have such an opportunity, with fewer signs of nervous collapse evident.

A type of problem on which the novice always fails and the expert succeeds almost without thought is shown in the diagram. South opens one no-trump and is raised to three. North deciding — reasonably — that a slam in clubs is a remote prospect.

West's spade lead strikes gold in his partner's hand, and the defense takes four tricks in the suit.

West then shifts to a heart, and South can see eight sure tricks. He tests the diamonds, and finds that there are four on his right.

When he cashes his two remaining heart winners he is reduced to this simple ending:

NORTH
 ♠ 10
 ♥ K
 ♦ A83
 ♣ K97654

WEST
 ♠ Q82
 ♥ 10664
 ♦ 107
 ♣ Q103

EAST
 ♠ AK3
 ♥ J9752
 ♦ J962
 ♣ 8

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ J864
 ♥ AQ3
 ♦ KQ54
 ♣ A2

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1.N.T. Pass 3.N.T. Pass

West led the spade two.

After the ace and another club are played, the moment of truth arrives

SPORTS

Yastrzemski: New Stance, New Stand

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A baseball player's batting stance is his consciously created state of himself — a self-portrait. It is always been Carl Yastrzemski's personal, and curious, virtue that he has been willing to change his stance, radically and often.

The alterations have come not merely in his stance at the plate, although, among stars, he has been singularly willing to tinker with success. Yaz also has changed his mental and emotional stance — his whole posture toward the game and the baseball world.

In short, Yastrzemski grows. This familiar fellow, who will be 43 in August, once again looks dramatically different, at the plate and away from it.

Finishing What He Started

At bat, he is a revitalized 330 hitter, leading his first-place Boston Red Sox in runs batted-in (21). "I found my new stance with three days left in spring training," he said. "I'm quicker, have more power. I'm really swinging hard again. After four aging seasons of mild statistical embarrassment, like last year's .246 average, Yastrzemski seems intent on a career finish worthy of his start.

Away from the box, Yastrzemski, whose strained face has long seemed perfectly attuned to Boston's tradition of disappointment, is equally changed.

A shy smile has replaced the great hitter's characteristic look of pained, slightly annoyed concentration. Yastrzemski now goes out of his way to laugh, although to novel an expression seems to contradict all the down-turning characteristics of his face.

"At times, I thought it was talent alone that won. But now I think you need toughness, too," said Yastrzemski, who with the years has gone from superstar recluse to stoic veteran leader to cheerful old goat who's just doing the best he can. "Being on this team is the most fun I've ever had."

Implacable Intensity

Through 22 seasons, Yastrzemski has been a coal of implacable intensity. Although only 5 feet 11 and a lean 180 pounds, he has hit 431 home runs and swung hard enough to propel balls 500 feet.

His seizure of a swing seems like a paroxysm intended to dislocate a shoulder or wrench a knee with its corkscrew violence. Yastrzemski seems to hate the ball with 11 personal years, as though pent-up hostility were being let loose.

Yet although the force was constant, the form varied. His stance has been so close to the hunched Sam Mussa's. He has held his hands as high as if a thumb had just popped a gun in his ribs. He has waggled and he has been frozen. And, in recent years, he has resembled a man leaning forward to peek around a corner while simultaneously hailing a taxi by waving an umbrella.

As he has changed his hitting tendencies, changed the

"book" on himself, Yastrzemski has been almost everything except "normal."

"I've tried so many different things there wouldn't be enough pages in a book for 'em," said Yastrzemski, who has been an opposite-field hitter (early years), an all-fields power hitter (mid-career), then a "dead pull" hitter. Along the way, he has changed from a fastball hitter to a guy who could kill the breaking ball and then back back.

Now, Yastrzemski looks almost conventional.

"I kept telling him," said Walt Hiriak, the Red Sox batting coach, "that every good hitter, somewhere in his swing, reaches a point where his hands are ear-high and cocked at about a 45-degree angle. So why not start it there? Very logical. Common sense."

Gone is that awkward, off-balance crouch. "It was tough standing that way," Yastrzemski said, "let alone swinging. . . . But before I hurt my Achilles (in 1979), I was used to it up with that stance."

Only with Yastrzemski would such "logic and common sense" seem out of place. His baseball signature has always been a defiant Dali scribble — utterly different. Now, the time has passed for being solitary. He is more than glad to heed a coach's nagging, to trade glory for fellow feeling.

The Yastrzemski face, which seemed made with heroic melancholy in mind, now seems relieved that the days of superstardom, of chasing 3,000 hits and 400 homers, are over. No more megarecords are within his reach.

Pleasant Downer

The Red Sox themselves, stripped of big names, are no longer burdened with too-great expectations. Yastrzemski can relax, a little, at last.

On the bench, he blends easily, talking about how "Burgie (reliever Tom Burgmeier) and I caught a half-dozen walleyes today." Instead of being the man perceived as looking over the manager's shoulder, Yastrzemski and skipper Ralph Houk are buddies.

If Yastrzemski had a spare life to live, it wouldn't be hard to imagine him using it to duplicate Houk's rise from private to major as an armored division Ranger who got the Silver Star, Purple Heart and Bronze Star; a hero at Bastogne, in the Battle of the Bulge.

Houk said recently, "I'm lucky that my veterans, like Yaz, are hard workers by nature. That rubs off. . . . Statistics don't mean anything. It's the things you do that win that count, like all the runs Yaz drives in from second base with two out. I came to the ballpark late today so that damned [injured] Yastrzemski couldn't talk me into putting him in the lineup."

All the weight is on Yastrzemski. When he has an injury, such as his current pulled groin muscle, he can take three games off to heal and nobody makes it a federal case. "I've learned that I need some time off now to give the muscles a chance to rebound," said the longtime Mr. Play With Pain.

Finally, baseball has become simple and pleasant — one game at a time for the sake of the game itself and for the



Carl Yastrzemski
I'm really swinging hard again.

hushy-tailed young team that reveres him. "I don't look back one day or ahead one day," said Yastrzemski. "I forget yesterday. Only today matters, helping the club today."

"This team is a good mixture. A very close club that pulls for each other. . . . a hell of a unit. Just watch the reactions on our bench. If you're a little down, all of a sudden guys are putting you on the back, shaking your hands, getting you psyched up."

Why is Yastrzemski — second in history in games played, fourth in bases on balls, seventh in total bases, 10th in hits, 11th in extra-base hits, 12th in runs batted-in — still aggravating himself with grain pulls and the search for new stances?

"Want to get it all one time," he says, meaning the world title no Boston Red Sox team has won since 1918. "Don't know whether we will or not, but we'll be in there fighting. This time, together. No I's — just we's."

Argentine in Spotlit Wembley

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ricardo Julio Villa, big and strong, often moody and sometimes magnificent, is on the horns of a dilemma no sporting lifetime could ever condone a man to cope with. Lauro to his boot, he is the Argentine left behind in the glare of the British soccer climax.

By the time you read this, Argentines and Britains could be kill-

SOCCER SCENE

ing one another in the Falklands. That, obviously, would end Villa's dream of returning to Wembley Saturday to repeat his goal-scoring heroics of the English Cup final of a year ago.

Then there was no war. Then Tottenham Hotspur in particular, and Britons in general, embraced Villa with the kind of passion bordering on love with which sport transcends ethnic boundaries.

Hundreds of millions around the world, South American included, saw Villa as a hero in many ways because this one man's F.A. Cup final. The game itself was a draw, and the lingering memory was of the dark, brooding Villa walking funereally toward the tunnel after being withdrawn before the game's final whistle.

But he returned to triumph in the replay. There could be no substitute on earth for Villa four days later, as he scored twice in a 2-2 Spurs victory. His second goal was a hat-trick of goals in a league match.

So now Villa has no neighbor. Ardiles, whose linguistic ability was a crutch for his mate but whose political games Villa never played in public, is back home. Villa is alone.

Well, almost. His wife Cristina gave birth to a son, their second child on British soil, a week ago; in happier times, Christina and Ricky Villa had shared the desire to produce a boy of dual nationality who might one day choose to play soccer for England.

The boy might, still, of course. But right now, his father doesn't know if his own second opportunity to play in England's showpiece final will be tolerated. Last week, within days of his son's birth in London, Villa was booed every time he touched the ball during a game at Liverpool. That crowd, one of the fairest anywhere in the world, simply would not forgive him for being Argentine.

Villa shrugs and says he doesn't want to talk politics, says it doesn't hurt, says he understands. And he isn't talking about the normal sporting developments of a club preparing for the cup final.

Because it would mean that the world is a somewhat more harmonious place than appears likely just now, and because of the human and sporting implications I would dearly love Villa to be the hero again Saturday.

ican side of Villa has subsided in Europe. "English," he explains, "play very honest. They go for the ball. In Argentina, players sometimes hum each other deliberately."

Hard Crossing

Nevertheless, he has by no means mastered the transition. The relentlessness of British soccer has found him out both physically and mentally. He has just returned from the second surgical operation of his four years here and his regular rashes of pulls and strains are as debilitating as his lapses of concentration and passion during regular league games.

He looks big and fierce, manly and competitive, yet at 29 needs to be cajoled into action. "We have to keep knocking the ball up to the big feller," says Keith Burkinshaw, the Spurs' manager, "and say, 'Right, you big bugger, get no with it.' Otherwise, he loses confidence."

For 90 games out of a hundred, Villa has shrugged his shoulders at having taken second billing to Ossie Ardiles, the brainy little Argentine orchestrator with whom he joined the Spurs in tandem. But when Ardiles flew back to Buenos Aires last month for his national team's World Cup preparations, Villa waited in vain for an invitation. It didn't come and, in pique, he smashed a hat-trick of goals in a league match.

And Villa, whose linguistic ability was a crutch for his mate but whose political games Villa never played in public, is back home. Villa is alone.

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Astros Break Phillies' 7-Game Streak With 8-1 Triumph

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Vern Riffe scattered four hits and Terry Puhl's two-run single highlighted a five-run fifth inning that helped the Houston Astros break

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The Philadelphia Phillies' seven-game winning streak, 8-1, here Monday night.

Backed by a 14-hit attack, Riffe (2-2) allowed only one hit in the fourth inning and redired the last four. In order, Jose Cruz and Craig Reynolds drove in two runs apiece while Phil Garner had four hits and scored three runs.

In their big inning, the Astros had seven singles, all but one coming off Ron Reed (1-1). Hits by Garner, Alan Ashby and Reynolds accounted for one run. After a sacrifice by Riffe, Puhl singled off the glove of first baseman Pete Rose for two more runs.

Tom Scott then singled Puhl to third. After Puhl was thrown out at the plate trying to score on a pitch that got away from catcher

Bo Diaz, Ray Knight — extending his hitting streak to 14 games — singled home Scott. Knight eventually scored on a check-swing single by Cruz. The Astros added runs on a fielder's-choice grounder by Reynolds in the sixth, a single by Cruz in the seventh and a single by Ashby in the eighth.

Losing for only the second time in their last 15 games, the Phillies scored in the second on a double

by Diaz and single by Manny Trillo.

Expos 4, Braves 0

In Montreal, Steve Rogers shut out Atlanta, 4-0, on two hits in a game played under protest by both managers. The Braves claimed Rogers had a foreign substance in his glove and, under league rules, should have been ejected. The Expos alleged that Bob Walk should

have been removed for pitching with a bandage on his finger. Rogers (5-3) pitched his fourth complete game of the year and his seventh straight against the Braves. The Expos scored twice off Walk (4-3) with two out in the third when Terry Francona and Andre Dawson had infield singles and Al Oliver tripled down the line in left.

Reds 7, Mets 2

In New York, Charlie Leibrandt, who was making his first start since May 2, pitched seven strong innings and Paul Hogue-tripled in a run and scored as Cincinnati beat the Mets, 7-2. Leibrandt (2-1), allowed three of his eight hits the first inning when New York scored on a throwing error by catcher Alex Trevino as Mookie Wilson stole third. The Reds' left-hander struck out five, one of them former teammate George Foster with two on and two out in the fifth, and did not issue a walk.

White Sox 8, Rangers 6

In Chicago, Carlton Fisk homered and singled to drive in four runs and Harold Baines had three runs batted in as the White Sox beat Texas, 8-6. Dennis Lamp (4-0) pitched 8 1/3 innings before Salome Barojas came on to record his 10

